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It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged \$1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

Notes of the Week.

The settlement of the Formosa question now depends upon the reception given to Yanigawara at Peking. The Japanese Government are willing to evacuate their position in the Island if the Chinese Government will engage to occupy it, and enforce on the savages such discipline as will prevent the recurrence of the outrages which the Expedition was sent to redress. The Japanese Government also require the admission of the Cabinet at Peking that it has hitherto been in the right, and has been justified in sending the Expedition. With this acknowledgement it would be satisfied without the payment of any indemnity or any claim for the expenses incurred. Whether the Chinese Government will give the desired admission must remain a question for some time. But it is far from impossible. The general disposition of the Cabinet will be to avoid war if possible, and however informal may have been the answer given to the Japanese Secretary of Legation by the Tsung-li-yamen on the subject of the jurisdiction of China over the savage tribes, it has never been denied that the tenor of the answer was to deny all responsibility for their acts. The interpretation of the answer, therefore, will hinge on the disposition of the Peking Cabinet, and if this be peaceable a satisfactory arrangement will follow. We may continue, then, to hope for the best.

Our readers will find elsewhere in our columns to-day a translation of a very remarkable memorial addressed to the Sa-in on the subject of the Formosa Expedition. The savage expressions it contains are probably orientalisms or extravagances which time has consecrated, and which demand rather a metaphorical than a literal interpretation. They are certainly amply atoned for, however, by an exhibition of high spirit and excellent sense in analysing the whole question. The strong patriotic feeling characteristic of the Japanese, and the absence of which seems so complete in the Chinese, is apparent throughout the whole memorial, which is also very much more out-spoken than we should have been prepared to expect.

The publication of the Memorial is possibly another hopeful sign, as showing that the Government feels itself quite strong enough, not only from general points of view, but on the subject of the Expedition, to permit of very free criticism upon the latter. Inferences of this nature, however, are of doubtful value.

Mr. Morris Jenks, charged with having a gambling establishment at No. 38, Water Street, was fined by Mr. Mitchell yesterday the sum of \$500, the extreme penalty according to statute.

The United States Vice-Consul, Mr. Mitchell, has dealt vigorously and summarily with the gambling house to which we have called attention, by fining the proprietor and his assistant \$500 and \$100 respectively. But it is believed that play in the house will be resumed under some other than American jurisdiction. We understand that a Portuguese subject has an establishment of the same nature somewhere in Homura, which has been in active existence for the past eighteen months. Is Mr. Loureiro aware of this fact? If so, he cannot be acquitted from very grave blame for not having acted on his knowledge. If he has not sufficient powers to deal with such a matter, he could get them in a fortnight from Macao. If until now he was not aware of it, it will be his obvious duty to take measures at once for the suppression of this house, and to take special care also that the house under the proprietor just fined is not placed, on some ridiculous pretext, under Portuguese protection. No rational being supposes that these measures will put down all gambling. But these houses greatly increase it, and the misery, the demoralization and often the crime which are the direct consequences of the play carried on there are far greater than is commonly imagined. Mr. Loureiro cannot do better than follow Mr. Mitchell's example.

As a consequence of the small part taken by the people in the government of this country, the ideas of many of them—and we are not speaking of the lower orders—are of the vaguest nature on points demanding a practical solution. Thus, it is not uncommon to hear them speak of throwing a prodigious force into Formosa, in case of a war with China. Of the practical difficulties of moving fifty thousand men they have not the smallest conception, and even speak of throwing a hundred thousand upon China, in the event of such a necessity, as if it could be done in a fortnight. This view will be found reflected in one of the translations from the *Nishin Shinjishi* which we publish to-day, and need cause no great surprise, though it may afford some diversion.

WE would earnestly draw the attention of the foreign medical men resident in this country to a communication from Dr. Eldridge, which will be found elsewhere in our columns, on the subject of the medical journal which he is editing in Hakodate for the benefit of native practitioners. We have already paid our tribute to Dr. Eldridge for his pursuit of this excellent work, and trust that his letter will meet with the response it deserves. The rapid increase which he notes in the circulation of the journal is sufficient proof of the value placed upon it by its readers, and we heartily wish success to so admirable a form of effort.

The following is an Extract from the log of the M. M. S. *Volga*:

Left Hongkong the 15th July at noon: weather fine. On the 16th in passing the Lamock islands, met a dense fog, proceeded slowly keeping the fog signals constantly going. About 10 o'clock the fog cleared and we went forward, the wind being light from the N.E. gradually freshening, the barometer having a tendency to fall.

During the 17th the fresh variable wind from the N. and N.E. sensibly reduced our speed, and at 7 P.M. on doubling the northern point of the island of Formosa, a heavy swell from the North caused the ship to roll and pitch heavily; made fast all the moveable objects on deck and tightened lashings of the awnings. At 8 o'clock the fall of the barometer, the increasing swell, the threatening sky and the rain left no doubt of the approach of a typhoon. Took all the precautions suggested by the most extreme prudence to meet it, closed the ports with the customary gear and battened down sky-lights and gangways.

At 9 o'clock the wind blew steadily from N.N.E. increasing in force, barometer falling, leaving no doubt that the *Volga* was threatened by a typhoon bearing west and in her course. Ascertained the exact position of the ship and steered West to avoid the centre, my proximity to the northern point of Formosa which bore S.W. not allowing me to make a more Southern course than West. Kept to the Westward until the 18th at 2 a.m. when the wind changed from the N. N.E. to N., then to N.W., then to S.W., and at 3 o'clock I went on the larboard tack the barometer showed at that time a tendency to rise. At 9.30 it had risen sensibly and I steered N. E. making good way under the S. W. wind of the cyclone. The lowest point marked by the barometer at the height of the typhoon was 730 millimetres at 4 a.m. and this terrible weather lasted 15 hours.

On resuming our course we found our customary speed sensibly slackened the engine rotating more frequently than usual. After a careful examination three out of six blades of our screw were found wanting.

On the 20th July at 2 p.m. we entered the Japan Sea by the Cecille Archipelago: at 10 p.m. the wind was blowing very strong from the N. E., the horizon lowering.

On the 21st same weather, ship hardly manageable.

On the 22nd, at 4 A.M. the wind and swell greatly increased and the ship would no longer steer. Put head to sea. (Baro. 755 mils). The appearance of the clouds, the heavy swell from the N. E. and E., the wind rising while the barometer was falling, and the torrents of rain made me dread another cyclone. Took the same precautions as before.

On the 23rd at 10 a.m. the wind from N. E. veered to the N. N. E. and N. which persuaded me, I was on the favourable side (*côté maniable*). I kept the larboard tack up in order to take the sea by the head.

In the afternoon the head of the tiller broke and the bolts which fastened it gave way as well as the steering gear connecting with the bridge. Tried to secure the lower tiller, and succeeded at first; no resistance we could oppose to the movements of the rudder availed anything, and it was hurled against the sternpost by the violence of the waves with a force which produced shocks calculated to raise the most serious uneasiness.

After the breakage of the rudder tillers I stopped the engines and brought the vessel's head round by means of the main try-sail and sails in the shrouds of the main and fore-masts. No other sails could have resisted the fury of the wind. I gave orders to prepare all that was necessary for the repair of the tillers and caused a temporary arrangement to be fitted up in the meantime. It was only at midday on the 25th instant that we succeeded in securing the rudder; notwithstanding the heavy sea which was still running the two tillers were secured and at 3 o'clock p.m. bore away for Yokohama. The rudder was thus for some 42 hours unsecured except by the lower hook which fastened it to the body of the vessel and by the opening in the deck in which it worked.

The last typhoon continued from the 21st to the 24th with almost unvarying violence of wind and a raging sea. The lowest reading of the barometer was 740 m/m. or 10 m/m. above that of the first cyclone.

The violence of the wind tore our square sails to pieces although they were double-lashed; the jib and the canvas coverings of the boats shared their fate.

The deck was continually covered with water. The packages of merchandise were kept in shelter, but in spite of these precautions I have reason to fear that the cargo has sustained grave injury either from the effect of the rolling, by the leakage from the decks or the straining of the vessel.

As soon as the weather moderated sufficiently the vessel proceeded on her voyage with a light southerly wind veering to south-westerly, arriving, finally at Yokohama on the 27th July at noon.

We have been favoured with the contents of a private telegram from Formosa, which conveys the news of a very serious disaster, the result of a typhoon. The telegram is dated Tamsui, Sunday, and states that the s.s. *Laptek*, beached near Keelung, was totally destroyed, in a typhoon which occurred the previous Friday. At the same time Mr. Greig, of Messrs. Dodd & Co., and Lieut. Gardiner and six men belonging to the gunboat *Kestrel*, were drowned, but

where or under what circumstances this sad catastrophe occurred is not mentioned.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The line of Telegraph between Awomori and Yedo is rapid. ly approaching completion, and before the fine season closes it is hoped that the deep-sea cable will have been laid across the Straits of Tsugar. The laying of a third line of wire to Nagasaki is also nearly completed.

An investigation which was held on the 30th inst. before the Governor of Kanagawa into the assault upon Mr. Mr. J. Davison has resulted in the matter being submitted to the joint decision of the Japanese Foreign Office and of H. B. M. Representative. Mr. Consul Robertson was present to watch the proceedings at the preliminary enquiry.

WE have received a letter on the subject of the occurrence at the Police Station on Wednesday last which has excited some comment, but have thought it right to withhold it until the investigation now being made into the case is terminated.

THE Japanese Government has offered 500 yen as reparation to the Escort-man of the British Legation who was attacked by the police on the 6th of May.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 26th July, 1874.

Passengers.....	33,204.	Amount.....	\$7,817.27
Goods and Parcels.....			549.22
		Total.....	\$8,366.49
Average per mile per week \$464.81.			
Miles Open 18.			
Corresponding week in 1873.			
Passengers.....	2,6048.	Amount.....	\$7,966.80

STATEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC ON THE KOBE AND OSAKA RAILWAY FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH JULY, 1874.

1st Class, 118½; 2nd Class, 560½; 3rd Class, 8,704½; Total, 9,383½. Amount received for Passengers, Yen 3,056.135; for Luggage and Parcels, Yen 59.212; Total Amount, Yen 3,115.347.—*Hiogo News*.

THE LATE OUTRAGE AT THE BRITISH LEGATION.

THE Notification which appeared in our issue of Thursday morning last relative to the punishment of the native policemen who committed the outrage at the British Legation on 6th May, demands special notice. It is issued by the Great Council of the nation, signed by the Prime Minister, and addressed to the Deliberative Assembly, the Kaitakashi and those cities and prefectures which are open to foreign commerce.

Nothing can be more ample and comprehensive, and had the Notification appeared within a reasonable time after the commission of the outrage—one of a most grave nature—we should gladly have added the words ready and satisfactory. But the delay in its appearance has deprived the act of any claim to this, and it is to the latter fact that we would specially address ourselves, in the hope that our words may not be wholly without fruit.

It is not many months ago, nor on one occasion only, that we spoke of the rapid manner in which the Government was alienating from itself the sympathies and friendly feelings of all classes of foreigners. An independent and impartial observer, fresh from Europe, whose article, advocating the cause of Japan in the Formosa controversy, appears in another column, notices the same grave error. The danger of this course of action lay in this, that the feelings harboured and manifested by the higher officials could not fail to be transmitted to those below them, and, gaining force in their descent, manifest themselves in some overt act which would bring retribu-

tion of a severe and humiliating nature. And now we have an instance of it. The outrage at the British Legation was simply the outward expression among the lower order of *samurai* of the feelings towards foreigners cherished by the higher officials—feelings entirely unworthy of men who are charged with the affairs of an Empire, and which cannot fail to give rise to perpetual irritation in quarters where, more than in any other, harmony and cordial co-operation should be sought. Is not the whole view of the Japanese Government unsound on this question? It is a question of practical statesmanship, not a speculative question. These feelings might have been excused twenty years ago, when it was a question whether the Empire should be opened to foreigners. But this has been irrevocably settled. There is and can be no going back upon it. What plea, then, can be urged for proceedings which seem to imply the idea that the new relations can be broken off? Let us discard all sentimental views of the question, whether of like or dislike, and, for the sake of argument, take the worst possible view of the matter, that there is grave and ineradicable antagonism between the people of the two races. Still, the advance of the world has brought them together, and the condition of human affairs, here as everywhere else, precludes all possibility of the connection ever being severed. What is the wise course under these circumstances? To cherish these feelings as if they were valued possessions, to put them in practical force, to allow them to escape and operate on all possible occasions? Is this wise? Test it by the Notifications on which we are now commenting. Does it strengthen a Government with its own subjects to issue such Notifications? Does it raise it in the eyes of foreign nations? Is there anything gracious or dignified about such proceedings? Is there anything of spirit, of courage or worthy zeal about the conduct of the men who have brought this humiliation on the Government?

But, on the other hand, we entirely refuse to believe that there is any such natural or necessary antagonism between the races. The bars to a better understanding and more cordial relations are raised among the upper classes, and, not the least, by those who have enjoyed the hospitalities and attentions lavished upon them abroad by nations who welcomed them and the country they represented in a spirit of sincere kindness, sympathy and generosity. The disposition to regard foreigners as enemies to be repelled, rather than as friends to be cherished, is now bearing its true fruit. This doctrine has been abundantly taught of late by those whose wiser course lay in attempting to reconcile, and not to foment, conflicting interests, and whose connection with the Government might have been put to the better use of showing on how sound a footing relations may be placed if the mutual advantages to which they are calculated to lead on both sides are frankly recognised, and the conviction that such advantages flow from them consistently acted upon. Again recurring to this notification; what spirit may foreigners not fairly infer from the fact that this apology appears on the 29th of July for an offence of unusual gravity committed on the 6th of May? Had it appeared at once they would gladly and readily have inferred and acknowledged the spontaneous disposition to make amends for a courtesy which misrepresented and did violence to the disposition and attitude of the Government. They would have sympathized with the difficulties it experiences in dealing with its turbulent *samurai*, and dissociated the feelings of these men from those of their masters. But how is it now? The concession has lost all grace from its tardiness, the universal feeling will be that

fears have extorted an apology which the sense of right should at once have dictated, and that the absence of all spontaneity and generosity in the *amende* shows a disposition and an attitude on the part of the higher classes from which nothing but trouble and irritation can be expected in the future. Does Japan wish to be classed with Guatemala and Chili, two Powers—if such a term can be applied to them—who have lately, to their sorrow, distinguished themselves by acts differing only in degree from that of which these Notifications record the just punishment? Is this practical statesmanship? And are the feelings in which these incidents originated calculated to advance the interests or the reputation of this country?

It is always painful to have to criticize adversely an act of reparation. The instincts of all men naturally rebel against accompanying the acceptance of such an act with a single reflection which adds to its bitterness, and when it is readily and cheerfully performed a generous antagonist forgets the offence in the grace of the apology.

A NEW VIEW OF THE FORMOSAN QUESTION.

(Communicated)

THE attempt to form a clear, correct, and impartial opinion upon any vexed question ought always to be preceded by a stern and effective eradication of preconceived prejudices and irrelevant side-issues, from which few such subjects are free. That the controversy between Japan and China, as seen from our European point of view, is no exception to the rule, is plainly evident. The foreign press in Japan, and foreign public opinion generally, are nearly unanimous in blaming the action of the Japanese Government; while, on the other side, the same concurrence in condemnation of the policy of the Pekin Cabinet is remarkable among foreign observers in China. It may be argued, and with some apparent plausibility, that both Governments are in the wrong; and, judged by the European standard of diplomatic procedure and international courtesy, it cannot be denied that, on points of detail, mistakes have been made on both sides. But on the main question of the right of Japan to send her expedition to Formosa, and the claim of China to resist it, there can be no such concurrence in wrong-doing; and some other reason must be sought for the manifest divergence of foreign public opinion on the subject. Nor is this difficult to find. The eagerness with which both countries, particularly Japan, have accepted the hospitality which we have extended to their representatives on every possible occasion, and the avidity with which they have grasped every advantage we have given them, contrast so forcibly with the churlishness which both governments display towards foreign residents in their dominions, that the sympathies of all classes of foreigners in either country have been completely alienated, and the articles in foreign newspapers are the inevitably consequent expression of their feelings. The arrogance, obstructiveness, and wilful blindness to their own real advantage which have been so persistently shown by both Governments in their dealings with foreigners have actually generated the wish, on both sides of the China Sea, that China and Japan may each receive from the other a severe defeat, and for the creation of this singular feeling both Governments are equally responsible.

But, in considering the abstract point at issue, this prejudice must be laid aside, and the publicist who attempts its discussion should endeavour to regard it as it would appear to an observer in Europe or America, thoroughly acquainted with both countries, but in no way personally

interested in either. Another point, of the nature of a side-issue, such an observer would also dismiss, before approaching the main question:—the domestic motive or necessity of the Japanese Government to give employment to its turbulent soldiery, and to divert or stifle the cry for the more difficult and dangerous invasion of Corea. But having thus cleared the question of the mist of prejudice and the distortion of expediency, we are inclined to think that an impartial judge would not be long in coming to a decision in favour of Japan. We propose to examine the evidence, and to attempt to detail the reasons which would lead him, as we believe, to such a conclusion.

If China and Japan were blessed, like ourselves, with representative institutions, the evidence would be more ample and our task lighter. We should have before us the correspondence between the two Governments, debates in their Parliaments, and statements, both of fact and opinion, by their leading men, in and out of office. As it is, the only document, acknowledged by both, of any value to us in determining the controversy, is the despatch from the Tsung-li-yamen, signed by Prince KUNG and other Commissioners of the Foreign Affairs of China. For the despatches which have passed between SAIGO, the General of the Expedition, and LI, the Viceroy of Fokien, were written without previous communication with the Home Governments, as LI, indeed, for his own part, distinctly states; while Mr. Low's correspondence, merely reporting conversations with the Japanese envoy on one side, and the Chinese Ministers on the other, must be put out of court as hearsay evidence. We are therefore, after considering the despatch from the Tsung-li-yamen, thrown back on the broad principles of the *jus gentium* to enable us to arrive at our decision.

We first take up, then, this dispatch; and, *in limine*, we are compelled to notice that the whole foreign press of Japan has allowed the prejudice against the native Government to which we have before alluded, to betray it into unfairness. It is, of course, a point of great importance to determine whether SOYESHIMA, the Japanese Ambassador to Pekin, gave full and distinct intimation to the Chinese Government of the Mikado's intention to punish the Formosan savages for their slaughter of his shipwrecked subjects, and whether the Chinese then claimed or disclaimed sovereignty over these barbarians, and, claiming sovereignty, accepted its responsibilities. The Japanese Government declares that this intimation was properly given, and that the Chinese so far disclaimed sovereignty, as to make no objection to the action proposed. The Tsung-li-yamen despatch to a great extent verifies, it appears to us, the Japanese version of the negotiation, and this we shall presently show. But the foreign newspapers in Japan have formulated for Prince KUNG a much more forcible rejoinder than he has been able to make for himself. They represent SOYESHIMA to have obtained this admission, or permission, by a trick. It has been so frequently repeated, as to have become here a stock belief, that,—*par parenthèse*,—as a matter of slight importance,—unworthy of the Ambassador's attention,—the subject was raised by his Secretary or Interpreter, in desultory conversation with some underling at the Pekin Foreign office. We are in daily expectation of seeing this statement adopted by the Chinese in some document published chiefly for foreign behoof. But what is Prince KUNG's own account of the transaction in the Tsung-li-yamen's despatch?

“Yanagiwara, an officer attached to the Mission, and “the interpreter Tei came to our office by special order “of the Minister Soyeshima, to ask us questions about

“three points, the first of which was whether the island “of Macao belonged to the jurisdiction of China or to “that of Portugal; the second was whether Corea constituted a separate Sovereignty or not; and the last related to the question of the proposal to despatch a mission (!) to the savages of Formosa, for the purpose of “inquiring into the murder of some Loo choo islanders by “them; and in this interview we gave him the accurate “and true explanation of these points.

“Subsequently, it was again said *on the part of the Minister Soyeshima*, in the words of the interpreter “Tei”..... ‘that the intention of Japan in regard to the “Formosan savages in sending a mission to them was “only to desire from them the good treatment of her people in the future, should they ever go to their district, “and not in any way to make war upon them.’

We shall presently draw our readers' attention to the matter of this quotation, but as to the manner in which the Formosan question was discussed, does Prince KUNG's statement support, in the least, the hypothesis of the European press in Japan? Surely the writers in the foreign press here are aware that YANAGIWARA was the second officer of the Embassy, next in rank to SOYESHIMA himself, and is now Ambassador at the Court of Pekin. Surely, also, they are not ignorant of the custom which prevails, both in Japan and China, of discussing separate articles by means of accredited representatives of the Ministers nominally engaged in negotiation. It is not the practice among diplomatists in Europe, except when the subjects treated of are of very minor importance; but in the East, the Ambassador who is the Representative of his Sovereign evinces always an exaggerated estimate of his dignity. Both in China and here, our own Ministers have repeatedly had experience of this, and it must be acknowledged that in sending YANAGIWARA to ask these questions, SOYESHIMA acted in perfect accord with Oriental custom. Nor did the Tsung-li-yamen, either then or now, make any objection. They discussed the questions with him, and as their despatch says:—“gave him the accurate and true explanation of these points,” precisely as they would have done had SOYESHIMA himself been present. This foreign-built argument against the Japanese diplomats falls, therefore, to the ground.

Let us now proceed to examine the paragraph we have quoted, a little more critically. We find three questions stated by the Chinese to have been put to them by YANAGIWARA. The first two, relating to Macao and Corea, they report in clear and unequivocal language; the third—the important one for the moment—they present in a cloud of verbiage, and of such verbiage as at once creates the strongest suspicion that their version is unfaithful. Is it within the bounds of likelihood that YANAGIWARA or SOYESHIMA would describe what was intended to be done as a proposal to ‘despatch a mission’ to the savages of Formosa for the purpose of ‘enquiry’ into the murder of some Loo-choo islanders by them? The use by the Chinese of the term ‘savages’ itself militates against the supposition. Neither China nor any other country sends a “mission” to savages who kill and eat the defenseless victims of accident who fall into their hands. That such language should have been used is in the highest degree unlikely, and if YANAGIWARA's minute of the conversation had been produced by the Japanese Government, giving as clear a statement of his third question as the Tsung-li-yamen despatch gives of his other two, we should have had no hesitation in giving it credence. The reticence of the Government has here done them serious harm, as it is of course impossible to take it for certain that due notice was given to the Chinese of Japan's intention to punish the Formosan savages; though the pre-

sumption is very strongly in their favour that such was the case. For the grave suspicion which rests on the Chinese clouded version of SOYESHIMA's third question, when put through YANAGIWARA, extends equally to their account of its recapitulation, when it was "subsequently said on the part of the Minister SOYESHIMA, in the words of the interpreter Tei" (which may mean, by the way, that the Minister was himself present,—with his interpreter) that Japan only meant to "desire" better treatment for her subjects for the future, not to inflict punishment for the past. Minutes of both these conversations were doubtless taken, in accordance with Japanese custom, and it would be well, if, even now, the Government were to publish them.

"But the strongest points of evidence in favour of the Japanese version of SOYESHIMA's negotiation at Pekin, are that the expedition should have been organized at all, and that China's protest against it should have been made so late. Unless we are prepared to maintain that Japan deliberately intended to provoke a war with China, we must admit that SOYESHIMA left Pekin with the impression that no objection would be raised by the Pekin Cabinet against the movement. The first proposition cannot be maintained, in the face of the facts that Japan had just signed a Treaty with China, containing a clause pledging both countries to reciprocal assistance and combined resistance to any future attack by foreign powers upon either; and that, immediately the tardy protest of China was made, the Japanese Government attempted to stop the expedition. That this protest should have been made so late, long after it was known in Pekin that the Japanese preparations were in progress, so late that the loyal effort of the Government here failed to stay the troops, gives to it the character of an after thought—an after-thought, we fear, not of their own conception. Had China's protest been instantly made, on receipt of the intelligence that Japan was preparing her expedition, we might have taken Prince KUNG's word to be at least as good as SOYESHIMA's. But her protest was delayed too long, and she must take the consequences. In the absence of direct, documentary proof, which would have been before us, had the complication arisen between two European powers, the whole evidence in the case is, of course, presumptive only; but the circumstances we have stated, combined with the gravely suspicious character of the Tsung-li-yamen's despatch, together incline the balance of that presumptive evidence decidedly in favour of the Japanese.

There happen to be two somewhat analogous cases bearing on the points, both of the right to punish the savages, and of the current estimate of China's newly raised claim to jurisdiction over them. They also justify Japan, provided her *bona fide* intention is only the punishment of the savages, both in the apparently disproportionate magnitude of her expedition, and in a reasonably long occupation of the territory. In 1857 or 1858, British sailors, accompanied by a British Consul, landed and attacked the Formosans, and in 1867, Americans did the same. In neither case, did China make the slightest protest against the invasion of her territory. Of course, the landing of a few boats' crews and an occupation of hours or days, are different, in degree, from landing an army and occupying the country for months. But the difference is only in degree; if the east side of Formosa is Chinese territory, both these petty invasions were infractions of China's rights, and it was China's duty to protest at once against the incursions being taken, lest she should invite the subsequent seizure of the island. Both of these small expeditions failed, as such small expeditions always do, and Japan, with

these failures before her, wisely determined to use proper means to do the work thoroughly, once for all, and prevent repetition of the outrages from which not only her own subjects, but those of other nations, had so often suffered. Up to the point of invasion with an irresistible force, and occupation of the country long enough for the lesson to be thoroughly and permanently learnt, Japan ought to have been supported by England and America, who had both failed in doing what she is now accomplishing. It is an act of maritime police, for which she deserves the thanks, and in which she should have had the assistance, of other maritime nations, and she is in no way to be blamed, that, with the examples before her of failure from lack of force in Formosa and Corea, she chose to follow those, crowned with success, set to her in Abyssinia, Khiva, Cochin-China and Ashantee. The thanks which she deserves she has not received; the assistance she had a right to expect was never offered to her; on the contrary, impediments were thrown into her way. It may be very truthfully affirmed by the Representatives here of foreign Governments, that the Japanese Cabinet abstained from giving them any information of their intentions. This was one of the mistakes, arising from their ignorance of the forms of diplomatic practice among European nations to which we have alluded; and also, we fear, a piece of that arrogance which we have reprobated, as damaging their own interests. It may even be charged against them that they deceived the foreign Ministers by announcing that the enterprise was abandoned, when the first transports were on the very eve of starting. This would have been a far more serious fault, had it been wilfully committed, and not to be so easily condoned. But, in fact, as was well-known, the troops insisted on starting, in defiance of the order of recall, and their commandant being unable to restrain them, no other course was possible for the Government but to go with the stream. Neither of these were reasons sufficiently strong to justify the cold indifference of the foreign Ministers. There being, at all events, a possibility that the east side of Formosa might be claimed as Chinese territory, an attitude of neutrality, when Japan had determined to invade it, was, of course, the correct one for Representatives of Powers in alliance with both nations. But—had the Ministers of the maritime Powers, at the outset, when it was first known that the Japanese Government contemplated sending such an expedition, at once expressed their sympathy with it, and proffered their advice and moral support, without standing on the point of etiquette, and waiting to be asked,—neutrality would have been equally preserved, (a friendly neutrality, instead of an indifferent,) the interposition of their good offices would have shown China her duty in the matter; a combined expedition of Chinese and Japanese might have been now doing the work which the Japanese are doing alone; and the present serious danger of a war between the two countries would have been avoided. Such an arrangement would have perfectly suited the Japanese Government; had China refused to share in it, Japan's action would have been thoroughly legitimated; and, in any case, the relations between the Japanese Government and the Representatives of its allies would have been more cordial than at present. The action of the foreign Ministers appears to have been, to hold aloof from their Japanese ally until she had thoroughly committed herself, and then to support China in the demand that Japan should retreat from her position, at the risk of a mutiny in her army, and the subversion of her Government. It is true that the Japanese have to

blame themselves for their present isolation, and that their conduct during the past four years may have alienated friends more important to their Government than the foreign press or the foreign public; but the facts, that this isolation exists, and that it might have been avoided by more generous and kindly action of the foreign Ministers, are none the less to be regretted.

Here we might pause, and, summing up the case, pronounce that Japan is justified in sending her troops to Formosa, and in keeping them there for a reasonable time, sufficiently long to ensure that no repetition will be committed of the outrages which they have gone to punish; that China, by her supineness or weakness, has invited the invasion of territory to which she has, at best, but a doubtful claim; and that the European powers, with the memories of Copenhagen and Navarino not a century old, have no right to object to Japan's interference in Formosa to protect her own subjects, and in the general interests of humanity. But, China having demanded the evacuation of Formosa on the ground of its being Chinese soil, while there is a strong suspicion that Japan contemplates annexing the eastern part of the island, it is necessary for the exhaustion of the subject that we should examine the claim of the one country and the right of action of the other.

(To be continued.)

FLOWER FESTIVALS IN YEDO.

[Translated, by permission, from a paper read by Dr. H. Coelius before the "Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur und Völkerkunde Ostasiens."]

One of the most agreeable characteristics of the people of this country is the lively sensibility they exhibit to the beauties of nature and the pleasure they experience in witnessing the rich display of vegetation which the well-known prolificacy of their soil each year affords to them. At each of the many pretty spots in the neighbourhood of Yedo from which a beautiful *coup d'œil* may be obtained numerous tea-houses and light and temporarily-built sheds of bamboo are erected, to which old and young resort in the fine weather in order to enjoy the beauties of the landscape. The greater number of the suburban houses are surrounded by well-tended gardens, and, even in the narrow and confined streets of the town, little garden plots, or perhaps pots only, of flowering plants and shrubs in endless variety of form may be seen, which are changed according to the season of the year and in the order of succession of the flowers. The adornment of the temples with shrubs and flowers forms no unimportant part of the religious festivals. The principal temples are usually surrounded with pleasure gardens, and the skilful adaptation to the conditions of the ground, the choice and grouping of the trees and the happy effect of the architecture of the buildings in its relations to the surrounding plantations frequently exhibit a refined artistic sense. The little gardens with their stiff well-trimmed hedges and shrubs are certainly less in harmony with our tastes; but even these bear eloquent witness to the tenderness and assiduity with which the Japanese devotes himself to the culture of plants.

The influence of the changing seasons of vegetation is largely felt by the people of Yedo, and Flower Festivals occupy a prominent place among the recreations of all strata of the population.

The introduction of the Spring season is indicated in February by the coming into blossom of the cherished Japanese Plum-tree (*Prunus Mume*; Siebold and Zuccarini, Flora Japonica tab. 11 = *Prunus Armeniaca* Thunberg: Flora Japonica. Japanese *Mumé*, momi.) At this season the houses and altars are decorated with its beautiful blossoms, which closely resemble those of our Apricot, though exhibiting from the greater care expended upon the culture a larger variety of shape, colour and size. The people of Yedo visit in crowds the localities most distinguished for the beauty and number of these trees. Among these Kamedo and Omurai on the left bank of the Ogawa,

the large river upon which Yedo is built, and Teshita on the road to the villages of Odsi and Sungita on the south side of the town are at this season the most popular.

At the end of April the country wears its most charming aspect. The ever-green trees assume their new foliage; a vast number of shrubs and trees burst into blossom and chief of all these the Cherry tree (*Sakura*). *Sakura* *Prunus pseudo-Cerasus* = *Prunus Cerasus* *Thunb.* (non L.) Jap. *Niwa Sakura* (with full white blossom); *Koo Mume* (with plain red blossoms) and several varieties.

The Cherry is very largely planted and thrives especially at Askayama, a mountain plateau from which a lovely view is obtained; in the neighbourhood of Odsi, Mukoshima, a wide-spreading garden suburb lying upon the left bank of the great river; and notably at Uyeno in the northern district of the town, which contains, in addition to the Temple of Iyaassu (Gongensama), the mausoleums of several of the Tycoons of the Tokugawa family and the ruins of the temple of Toyeisan, destroyed in 1860, whose high priest of Imperial descent exercised charge over all the Buddhist temples of Japan.*

These grounds—among the largest and most beautiful in Yedo—exhibit themselves at this season in their greatest splendour. The snow-white blossom of the cherry offers a glowing contrast to the dark green colour of the surrounding foliage, and for many weeks at this season Uyeno affords a scene of gay and animated movement. In many parts of the grounds, and more especially close to the chief entrance gate, a large number of simple tea-houses, constructed of bamboo are raised. Every thing is at its best at this season. The houses are decked with flags and gay-coloured lanterns, and sellers of food, confectionary and children's toys throng the spot in great numbers. And from morning until night the grounds are filled with crowds of visitors of every age, appearance and condition. In many of the tea-houses music is played, and dances are performed by girls and children; young and old refresh themselves with tea, cherry-blossom-water, *saké* and the fragrant weed; and on all sides pleased countenances may be seen, and singing and laughter may be heard. The effect of the entire scene is to produce the pleasantest impression, for though occasionally an intemperately person may be met with the pleasure of the festival is rarely disturbed by misconduct or intemperance.

In the month of June the *Fudi* comes into bloom, (Wistaria Chiensis—*Wistaria Sinesis* Sieb.: and, *Zuccarini*: Flora Japonica tab 44 = *Dolichos Polstachys*: *Thunb.* Fl. Jap. = Japanese: *Fudsi*; *Nada Fudsi*.) This is a shrub, of a climbing nature and is much cultivated in gardens, and in the vicinity of the temples, where a stem of about two inches in diameter may be seen supporting a thick umbrageous roof of a superficial area of from two to three square metres. When a wistaria bower is decorated with all the wealth of its massive bunches of butterfly-hued blue flowers it forms a truly charming retreat and spots in which the tree has been most largely planted—Kamédo for example where the trees surround and shade a piece of water—form the favourite resort of the Yedo people at the flowering season. Picnics are held under the branches of the trees; songs and instrumental music accompany the repast, and the beauties of the flower are frequently commemorated in verses which are written upon slips of clean paper and hung upon the boughs. Lovers, too, resort to the *Fudsi* as according to an oracle, and fastening their *billet doux* to the buds read a presage of the realisation of their hopes, according to the period of their fall.

Shortly after the *Fudsi* the *Ajane* and *Hana Seobi* of the *Iris* family come into flower. At this period Horikiri in the vicinity of Mukoshima exhibits a spectacle rarely to be met with of its kind. Irises of the loveliest hues and in endless variety of form crowd the ponds and flower-beds. House-boats filled with pleasure-seekers dot the ample stream and on the river-side road people may be seen, all alike bound to the iris gardens, where, seated in the tea-houses or bowers which crown each little hill they enjoy the charming scene, its *agréments* being in no small degree heightened by music and conviviality.

The late Autumn is not without its Festivals. Towards

* On the site of the temple a building is now about to be erected to accommodate the new Medico-Chirurgical schools and the Hospital which it is intended to connect with them.

the end of October the *Kiku* (*Chrysanthemum Indicum*), chief favourite of all their cherished flowers, attains its full bloom. This lovely composite is cultivated in all its numerous classes with particular care and attention and the variety of its flowers in colour, shape and size is very great. Presumably from its similarity to the sun the *kiku* has been adopted in the Imperial escutcheon as emblematical of the Mikado's House. The effigy may be observed upon weapons, porcelain and lacquer-ware and even the parti-coloured cakes which it is usual to present to the guests at the Imperial Court bear it. One of the five popular festivals (*Goseki*), which originated in the earliest days and are universal throughout the country, bears the name *Kiku-no-setzu* or "Period of Chrysanthemum-bloom," (according to Siebold *Kik-no-sits*, or Festival of the Gold Flower). This festival is observed on the 9th of the ninth month, according to the old Japanese Calendar, and occurs usually in the latter half of the month of October.

For more than thirty years past flower exhibitions of a very original description have existed at Yedo, and these though playing an important part in the recreations of the people possess no religious signification. Among these the exhibitions which took place this year at the great temple of Asakusa and in the garden-suburbs of Sugamo and Somei are especially deserving of attention.

The temple *enclieite* of Asakusa situated upon the Golden Dragon Hill (*Kin Riu San*), near to the chief river, is a rallying point to the townspeople of Yedo. The various attractions to sight-seers are here combined: a French Circus, a stereoscopic panorama, a building fitted-up with a variety of electrical apparatuses, a remarkable wax-works and rare animals may be seen; while jugglers perform their wonderful tricks, and story-tellers, jesters and soothsayers exercise their attractions upon a pleasure-loving public. Objects for sale are displayed in numerous booths, such, for instance, as cheap ornaments, children's toys, &c., &c. In fine weather the grounds are crowded with visitors from town and country, while walking or flying among them are numbers of fowls and pigeons who are fed by the pious worshippers at the temples. Within, a garden is situated where one of the before-mentioned sights is exhibited for a trifling fee. Here may be seen bushes or shrubs cut so as to represent the figures of individuals or groups, mostly of the size of nature, the faces being made from paper and painted, while clothes, fans and weapons are formed by suitably-trained leaves and flowers—in fact, in just such a manner as a mosaic is created by the combination of a number of bright-coloured stones.

Skilful though the work of these figures may be they are far excelled in originality of invention and careful execution by the products of the gardeners of the suburbs of Sugamo and Somei, who relying upon the attraction of a special *chef d'œuvre* to bring them customers expose to view some ingeniously-trained plant in such a position as to challenge the attention of the passer-by. Among these may be seen the often-described Japanese dwarf-trees in flowering or fruit-bearing descriptions, many of them with leaves marked with spots or stripes, and a numerous selection of deformed dry stumps of the plum tree, the *mume* so dear to the Japanese horticulturist. These flower-figures are most numerously represented in Daigo Sanka in the tea-house grounds, their proprietors seeking by this means to add to the other attractions of their hosteries.

The objects here represented are of a varied nature. By the side of a monster fan the arch of a bridge with a ship passing beneath it is exhibited; next we have a series of landscape scenes and a mountain party with a sinking sun executed in yellow chrysanthemums. Further on we have scenes representing the labours of the working classes, labouring women from Owara and Chinese walking. Hares and rabbits are chiefly represented among the animals and in one group, consisting of a white mouse, a hen and a rabbit the changing fancies of the Japanese is practically ridiculed. Scenes from well-known dramatic pieces and popular stories as conceived by the florist exercise, however, the chief attraction among all these objects. In a landscape some 35 feet long, *Sosano no Mikoto*, the brother of the Goddess of the Sun *Tensho daijin*, is shown engaged in combat with the eight-headed monster; while upon a hill, apart, the virgin

for whose liberation he is fighting appears, clad in lovely floral garments of white, red and yellow chrysanthemums. Another scene depicts the leave-taking of Abeno Scheme's mother from her child; * and a third represents the moment at which the fiery passion of Kio Hime melts the bell under which the handsome monk Autin has sought refuge from her pursuit.

The many scenes from the life of Momo Taro, the hero of the peach-kernel, meet with peculiar approval. The children never weary of looking at these and the treatment of the subject is thoroughly deserving of praise.†

For nearly a month the tea-houses of Dango Saka, favoured by the fine weather, are filled with crowds of joyous guests, and a long holiday reigns of which the sellers of toys, cakes and fruits do not fail to avail themselves. The exhibitions in the gardens are also numerously attended, and the behaviour of the visitors, while testifying to the pleasure excited by the flower-tableaux, evidences also the deep-rooted sympathies of all classes of the people with the clever productions of their national art-gardeners.

The following important Notifications have been published by the Central Government.

**FROM THE DAJOKAN NISSHI (GOVERNMENT GAZETTE),
No. 103 of the 25th July, 1874.**

[TRANSLATION.]

TO THE SA-IN, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, THE KAITAKUSHI, AND THOSE CITIES AND PREFECTURES WHICH ARE OPEN FOR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

On the 6th May last a number of Police entered the English Legation at Kojimachi in this city, unlawfully arrested one of the English Escort, beat him, carried him off by force and detained him at the Police Station. In consequence of this Kukimura Haruyoshi and six others after being dismissed have now been convicted, and have now been severely condemned according to the law to the punishment named in No. 126 of the Gazette of the Judicial Department. In addition, a humble apology has had to be offered by our Government to the British Minister for this outrageous action.

Legations are the residences of the Representatives of foreign countries, and, according to public law, not only can the rights of the country in which they reside not be exercised over them, but also should our officers act in violation of Public Law, as the dignity and good faith of the Empire are injured thereby, they shall be severely punished. Strict care must therefore be taken to treat with special respect the Ministers of Foreign Powers and the officers attached to their Legations and to avoid treating them with discourtesy.

The above is notified.

(Signed) SANJO SANEYOSHI.
Daijō Daijin (Prime Minister).

From Gazette of Judicial Department.

No. 126.

SENTENCES.

Kukimura Haruyoshi, Shizoku of the Kagoshima *Ken*.

On the 6th May last, whilst holding office as a Sub-Inspector of Police, you heard that when a Policeman named Nakayama Motonoske was about to take into custody a person named Tachikawa Chokichi who had committed a petty offence outside the English Legation, two Englishmen came out of the Legation, told him to go away because he was a workman in their employ, and immediately returned within the Legation, upon which you gave orders to the said Motonoske and five others, and caused them to enter the said premises without per-

* The father of Abeno Scheme spared the life of a fox whom he had taken in the chase. Shortly afterwards his wife died and the grateful fox, touched by his grief for her loss, assumed the shape of the deceased woman and lived with him many years, bearing him a son who subsequently became the famous astronomer Abeno Scheme. Her real nature being discovered the fox-mother was compelled to abandon her child and to resume her original shape.

† Similar flower-pictures, though less numerously represented, are formed from the flowers of various descriptions of *Azaleas* (Jap. *Tsutsuji*) in the month of June.

mission and there to seize, beat and drag away one of the Escort of the British Minister.

The offence of causing the Escort-man to be beaten is treated according to Article 99 of the Revised Code as a grave violation of a public Edict for which the punishment is one hundred days hard labour, but by the law for crimes committed by *Samurai* is commuted to one hundred days imprisonment, to which you are therefore condemned.

Kondô Yukinari, Shizoku of the Mii Ken. Tada Masanobu and Kataishi Yoshikatsu, Shizoku of the Tokei Fu. Nakayama Motonosuke 4th son of Motoyoshi, also Shizoku of Tokel Fu. Ito Hajime, eldest son of Koyata Shizoku of Tokei Fu.

Whilst holding office as policemen you entered without permission the premises of the English Legation. According to Article 215 of the Revised Code this offence is treated as that of entering the gate of the Imperial residence without leave, the punishment for which is fifty days hard labour, but by the law for crimes committed by *Samurai* is commuted to fifty days imprisonment to which you are therefore condemned.

Yamamoto Seikichi, *heimin* (of the common people) tenant of No. 4, 1st ward of Fujimi street, 4th smaller division, 3rd large division, Tokio.

Whilst holding office as policeman you entered without permission the premises of the English Legation. According to Article 215 of the Revised Code this offence is treated as that of entering the gate of the Imperial Residence without leave, and you are accordingly sentenced to fifty days hard labour.

THE FORMOSA EXPEDITION.

From the "Nisshin Shinjishi" of the 22nd July.

MEMORIAL TO THE *Sa-in* OF HIROTA KAIRO AND HIROSE TAME-OKI *Samurai* OF THE KÔCHI (TOSA) *Ken*.

With the most profound humility we beg to lay this paper before Your Excellencies the members of the *Sa-in*.

On a former occasion we risked the penalty of decapitation by venturing to make known to you our opinions, rude and narrow as those of a frog in a well, in respect to the condition of this country of late and we have been now for some time waiting the decision of the Government.

A report has lately reached us privately that in consequence of the expedition of our Government against Formosa, a Chinese fleet of several tens of war ships furnished with warlike engines and with provisions has already assembled at Amoy and that it is their intention in no long time to drive out the detached body of troops sent by us against that island. This is of course merely the rumour of the streets, and insufficient to deserve our credence, but if it should appear by any chance that it is true, it is a matter of vital importance in regard to our national security, and as faithful retainers we cannot look on in silence for a single day. We have therefore presumed again to lay our views before you.

Of course this is not the time to discuss whether the expedition against Formosa is advantageous or the reverse. It may however be observed that when it was first proposed, it was greatly talked over in capital and country, in town and village, some arguing that the expedition was premature, others maintaining that the time for it had gone by, and a feeling of insecurity took possession of the popular mind throughout the Empire. Whilst the nation was speculating whether the expedition should be undertaken or not, the Government came to a decided resolution to chastise (the savages). The leaders of the force had already received their orders, the land and sea forces had assembled at Nagasaki, the cables were loosed and the expedition was eager to start, when the Government suddenly changed their counsel and put a stop to it. Hereupon there arose a land debate between the nation and the Government which might be compared to the bubbling up of boiling water in a cauldron. The counsel of the Government changed again, and it was determined to proceed with the expedition. It has now set sail, and after confronting the billows has, in a brief time, reached the land of Taiwan. Since then daily reports of success have been brought to us, and the result

has been that the dens of the savages have been cleared out, the injuries done to the subjects under our jurisdiction have been revenged; and the Government has fulfilled its obligation to afford protection to its subjects.

These frequent changes of purpose since the beginning of the expedition are unparalleled either in ancient or in modern times. It is no doubt true that they were all attributable to unavoidable causes. Still, it must be observed that when a Government is about to undertake a distant expedition beyond the seas, it is necessary first of all that its justice and expediency should be determined after exhaustive deliberation; and then a firm and unshakeable plan of action resolved upon. If this be not done what confidence can the nation repose in them afterwards, how can the welfare of the state be maintained, or the work of enlightenment proceed? These are the reasons why debate is continual between Government and people.

Under these circumstances, while everybody was expecting that the land and sea forces would shortly return home in triumph, having accomplished the objects of the Expedition against Formosa, we hear this report that China is preparing for war and is about to attack us. But when our Ambassador Soyeshima had an audience of the Emperor of China, the two questions of Corea and Formosa were discussed, and the answer received was to the effect that as China had no concern with these countries, Japan might do what she pleased in the matter. This may have been merely a specious phase borrowed to serve the occasion, or it may be that Soyeshima did not explain himself sufficiently.

In our opinion it is certain from the Proclamation which appeared in the newspaper last year, and also from the fact that the accounts received of the expedition from its beginning state that the Chinese troops received us in an extremely friendly way and even lent us their moral support, that the Chinese Government has no concern with either Corea or Formosa.

Now, however, it is plain that they look upon Formosa as under their own jurisdiction, and object to our expedition against it as an arbitrary measure of this Government. They have gone so far as to use insulting language towards our Government, as may be seen by the correspondence between the Government of Fukien and Chekiang with our General Saigo. Up to this day we have been unable to resolve our doubts as to whether this position of the Formosan enterprise is owing to the Government not having sufficiently matured its counsels, or to Soyeshima not having come to a full understanding with the Chinese Government. If we allow that the Government neglected nothing in their deliberations and that Soyeshima also discharged his duty as a negotiator, it is unnecessary to prove that the Chinese Government must have been guilty of deceiving our Government. Our rage and gnashing of teeth at this thought are beyond the power of words to express. Not even by trampling to powder the four hundred provinces of China and massacring the inhabitants would our iron hearts be satisfied. How could we shew our faces before the nation as faithful retainers if we did not devour the flesh and skin of the Emperor of China?

Truly our country is this day in a critical situation, and it is the most earnest desire of your servants that the Government, after fresh and mature deliberation, should despatch Soyeshima once more to China to discuss this question with the Chinese Government, and ascertain which party is in the right and which in the wrong. If it should appear that Soyeshima's previous negotiations were unsatisfactory, and that our Government were after all not to blame having undertaken the enterprise upon the faith of them, the guilt would then rest with Soyeshima and it would of course be necessary to give satisfaction to the Chinese Government by resolutely cutting off his head and punishing all the other officials concerned. If however the Chinese Government should prove to be in the wrong, it will devolve upon our Government to send an army to trample under foot the four hundred provinces of China, to chop up the Emperor's flesh and skin, and every man eat his share of it. In no other way can the Imperial Glory be made to shine forth to the world, or the name of true vassals be maintained by the subjects of the Empire. For these reasons, if Soyeshima is not despatched upon

this mission without a day's delay how shall this feeling of doubt and insecurity throughout the Empire be dispelled?

It would appear, moreover, if we believe common report, that without waiting to be called upon by us for an explanation of the previous misunderstanding, the Chinese are already sending troops to drive out our unsupported force at Formosa and will afterwards invade our whole country.

Under these circumstances, if we procrastinate and neglect to examine into the misunderstanding of the previous embassy, or if we allow our detached force to remain unsupported, we shall draw upon ourselves increasing contempt and ridicule at home and abroad, and cause the foreign barbarians to say of us, "The vigour of this divine country which was formerly so conspicuous has now become so degenerate, that it has not a single man left within its bounds," no one can know when the laughter will cease. Not only so, but henceforward we should be obliged to submit to the control of the foreign barbarians in all matters relating to foreign relations, and before many years the whole nation would reach the extreme limit of pauperism and forlornness.

For these reasons the Government should at once despatch Soyeshima on this mission, and should resolutely send fresh forces to support the detachment in Formosa. Afterwards the reply given by China may force us to send an army of chastisement against her to conquer her four hundred provinces, or else how would we avoid disgrace in the eyes of all the countries of the world? We think over this night and day with feelings of indignation and sorrow, and are unable by reason of it to sleep or to eat.

It has further come to our knowledge that the warriors of China commonly say among themselves, "Of late years Japan has been making great reforms and is rapidly progressing towards civilization, she will doubtless soon be a wealthy and powerful country. Now Japan being our neighbour and from ancient times a resolute and warlike nation, if anything takes place in our present relations with her which may give us an opening and if we do not seize this opportunity to conquer her, she will be a great anxiety to China at some future time."

Now, as the warriors of China commonly regard our country in this way, and as we on our side reciprocate this feeling of suspicion, the best plan will be to seize the present opportunity to conquer China, or else will not the anxiety to Japan become still more increased? A man of old has said, "opportunity allows not of the insertion of a single hair." We are in a highly critical position, for if we take the initiative in this enterprise we shall control others, if we are left behind we shall be controlled by them. A man of old has said "without a foreign enemy or other external anxiety a country is overthrown." So that it would appear that a hostile country or an external anxiety conduces to the wealth and power of a country. The reason is that a nation without an enemy or cause of anxiety from without lapses both high and low into sloth and effeminacy, and confusion of all kinds is the result which renders the country more easily swallowed up by conquest. Ancient and modern history afford numerous examples of this. Our own country in spite of its radical reforms, improvements and general progress towards civilization, is under the influence of a long peace which may readily plunge it into indolence and effeminacy and cause all its original vigour to fall to the ground.

These great and pressing enterprises would rouse up the ancient vigour of the divine land, would cause all classes to make frugality a main object, and would unite the minds of the people. Otherwise how can the safety of the divine country be devised, or how shall the foundation be laid to enable her to take her place among the nations of the world?

There is another matter which unceasingly causes us deep sighs. There was perhaps never a time when we had such grave cause for anxiety from abroad as at present. Yet in looking over the list of military and naval officers from Saigō downwards, I find that one third have been taken off the active service list. What can this mean? At a time when the Empire should not be left unprotected for a single day, we cannot understand why the Government should neglect them and allow their ranks to remain an empty one. In the case of the men

who gave distinguished proofs of their loyalty in the war of 1868 no remarks of ours are required.

We trust that the honorable members of the Sa-in will as soon as possible favour us with their illustrious views, that they may explain to us the present attitude of China which we have heard of by popular rumour, and the reason for allowing to remain unemployed the higher officers of the army. That our doubts in this respect may be dissolved by your honored instructions is our constant, earnest wish. It is with great fear that we venture thus to offend against your dignity.

NEWS OF FORMOSA.

[Translation.]

(From the "Nishin Shinjishi.")

According to the account given by Tani Shōjō, who lately returned from Formosa, on the 21st June, two men-of-war flying the yellow dragon and having on board the Governor of Formosa, the Taotai of Amoy and certain troops dropped anchor in the roadstead of Rōkiōwan where our Army has an encampment. On the following day the 22nd June, the Chinese Commissioner who was on board landed at Shariōhin, and proceeding immediately to our head quarters at Kisan held an interview with the Commander-in-Chief Saigo. Subsequently on the 25th and 26th he also landed and interviews were held. The Commissioner stated that as the savage districts had acknowledged themselves to be in the wrong and were perfectly quiet, it was the wish of China that the victorious army of Japan should evacuate the savage district in question and hand them over again to China, but the Commander-in-Chief observed in reply:—"I have inflicted chastisement on Formosa acting under orders received from His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and as for what you say: 'that the victorious army of Japan should evacuate the savage districts,' &c., unless I receive orders to that effect from the Emperor I cannot for one instant entertain (any proposals or representations made by China)."

As our Army still held its ground when the present month commenced China sent a proposal to the effect that she would pay a sum of 500,000 Taels to defray the expenses of the Expedition and therefore begged us to withdraw our troops. However, the amount of the indemnity proposed being insufficient, and moreover the Commander-in-Chief not having authority to decide on such a matter upon his own responsibility, the offer was rejected.

The subsequent negotiations have led to no result, and it is impossible to declare for peace or war, until after Wakamatsu, Shōjō and Fukushima, Consul at Amoy, have reached Peking and have consulted with our Envoy Yamagiwara and discussed the question with the Sorigomon.* In the meanwhile the situation is this. The 60,000 Chinese soldiers in Formosa make light of the few Japanese troops and are eager to commence hostilities, whilst, on the other hand, our army is full of confidence and burning with ardour to engage the Chinese troops, and† make an end of them at one blow.

Tani Shōjō is returned to Formosa with the final decision of the Japanese Government, and if China does not subscribe to what we dictate and suddenly plunges into war, nothing remains but to crush her with an overwhelming force.

As, however, the final decision of the Government is a secret, it is not yet clear how the matter will be settled.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

For June, the Seventh year of Meiji.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

The amount of Daijokwan paper-money and other Government paper-money and bank notes burnt at Siokiakba near Idumibashi, Tokei, where the burning of paper money takes place, from the second of May to the 7th of the same month of the present year is as follows: (extracted from *Daijokwan Nissiki*.)

* Tsung-li-yamén.

† Literally "swallow them at one mouthful."

- 1.—2,082,190 *Rios*, 2 *boos* of the Daijokwan paper-money.
- 2.—209,799 *Rios*, 2 *boos* and 2 *shus* of the Mimbu-sho paper-money.
- 3.—11,555 *Yens*, 10 *sens* of new paper-money.
- 4.—207,649 *Yens* of the Okurasho bonds.
- 5.—460,615 *Yens* 10 *sens* of the Kaitakushi bonds.
- 6.—100,000 *Yens* of the Tokei Exchange Association (*Kawase Kwaisha*.)
- 7.—353,334 *Yens* of the Yokohama Exchange Association.

The amount of Daijokwan and other Government paper-money, burnt within the enclosure of the Mint at Osaka, on the 13th September of the last year is as follows: (extracted from *Daijokwan Nisshi*.)

- 1.—1,055,925 *Rios* of the Daijokwan paper-money.
 - 2.—3,375 *Rios* of the Mimbu-sho paper-money.
 - 3.—5,000 *Yens* of the damaged new paper-money.
- 4th.—Orders were issued to the *Ins*, *Shos*, *Si*, *Fus* and *Kens* having ports open to foreign commerce, that when in the negotiations with the foreign Ministers at the Gaimusho concerning affairs having connection with one of them, the presence of their highest officer or an officer charged with their special concern should be required, the presence of such an officer should be demanded by the Gaimusho. (Government order.)

5th.—It is proclaimed, that the Government has decided to issue uniform stamps for the silkworm-eggs cards destined both for internal use and foreign exportation, to facilitate the internal and external circulation. (Proclamation follows.)

It is notified that the Spanish Minister has communicated the proclamation of the blockade by his Government. (The proclamation.) [The translation of the Spanish proclamation is here omitted.]

7th.—It is notified, that the Postal Convention with the United States has been concluded. (The proclamation.) [The Convention is here omitted.]

13th.—Change notified in the form of the stamps for silkworm-eggs cards, to be made during the present year. (The proclamation). The change is that the words "the seventh year of Meiji" have been added on both sides of the words San-Shu (silkworm-eggs), within the figures representing the cocoons and the butterflies.

The date of the appointment, the dismissal and the change in the function, of all the officials, was fixed to be that of the acceptance of the Imperial Commission, by the order No. 216, of June, last year. But it is now ordered that the order of sitting shall be determined according to the date of the Imperial Commission. (The order).

20th.—It is proclaimed, that the people should be allowed to send articles to the International Exhibition to be held at Philadelphia, in the United States, from the 19th April to the 19th October of the 9th year of Meiji (year 1876, European calendar.) (The proclamation). The list of the articles to be exhibited will soon be issued.

22nd.—Orders were issued to the *Fus* and *Kens*, that the local officials shall arrive in Tokei, not later than the 10th of September, for the Local Officials' Assembly. (The order).

30th.—Shiosū Tamagata Aritomo, the Rikugun Chiujio (General of the middle rank) was appointed the Minister of War. (Daijokwan Nisshi).

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

The Second Annual Meeting of this Society was held at the Grand Hotel on Wednesday evening the 15th July 1874.

The chair was taken by the President, J. C. Hepburn Esq. M. D. shortly before nine o'clock.

The Minutes of the last General Meeting having been confirmed, a Draft of Rules, submitted by the Council, was read and discussed, clause by clause. Having been amended in several points, it was finally passed as a whole on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Brown, seconded by Sir Harry S. Parkes, and adopted, as follows:—

The Annual Report of the Council, together with the Treasurer's Account, was then presented, as follows:—

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

The Council of the Asiatic Society of Japan, in presenting their second Annual Report, feel much satisfaction in recapitulating the facts which prove that the organization was not uncalled for neither has it been unappreciated.

The First Number of the Society's Transactions is so much in demand that it has been found necessary to print another edition in order to satisfy the requirements of readers at a distance. The necessity for this will be obviated, as regard the forthcoming number, by issuing a larger edition at first.

The following Papers have been read at the Regular Meetings:—

"The Warm Springs of Kusatsu," by Captain Leon Descharmes.

"Dr. Kaempfer's History of Japan;" by R. G. Watson, Esq.

"The Sword of Japan: its History and Traditions;" by T. R. D. McClatchie, Esq.

"Constructive Art in Japan;" by R. H. Brunton, Esq.

"Yezo: a Description of the Ishi-kari River, and the New Capital, Satsporo;" by Captain Bridgford R.M.A.

"The Shintō Temples of Isé;" by E. M. Satow, Esq.

"The Games and Sports of Japanese children;" by Prof. W. E. Griffis.

"Winds and Currents in the Vicinity of the Japanese Islands;" by Captain A. R. Brown.

"Notes of a Journey in Hitachi, Shimōsa, and Kadzusa;" by C. W. Laurence, Esq.

"Deep-sea Soundings in the Pacific;" by Captain Belknap, U. S. N.

"Has Japanese an Affinity with Aryan Languages?" by W. G. Aston, Esq.

"On the Increase of the Flora of Japan;" by Dr. Savatier.

"Meteorological observations of Yokohama from 1863 to 1869 inclusive;" by Dr. Hepburn.

"A Journey in North East Japan;" by Captain Blakiston, late R. A.

The following paper has been received, and will be read next session.

"Meteorological observations on the Station Nagasaki for 1872;" by—Gcerts, Esq.

Of the interest and value of these Papers there has been ample proof in the increased numbers of Resident Members, and of those who attend the Meetings of the Society and partake in the discussions,—the substance of which, in the words of the speakers themselves, will be found incorporated in the Minutes.

Fifty-seven new Members have been added to the Society since the last Report, making the present number 168.

The Treasurer's account shows a satisfactory balance to the Society's credit, of \$586.22, which amount, however, is subject to an appropriation of \$300 for the increase of the Library.

A Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws has been made, and the result will be printed in conjunction with this Report.

The important subject of meteorological observations has given rise to a Correspondence with the Signal Bureau at Washington, and the appointment of a Committee of this Society to bring the matter to the notice of the Japanese Authorities. The Council consider the plan of synchronous observations, according to the scheme of the Vienna Conference, so important that they feel no hesitation in commanding the advocacy of it to the consideration of their successors in office.

Some valuable contributions have been made to the Library and Museum; but the Council feel that, at some suitable time during the coming year, a resolute effort should be made to do something effective in regard to both these departments; also, perhaps, to provide a building suitable for the Society's business. Meanwhile they have to acknowledge the courtesy of the Managers of the Grand Hotel in furnishing gratuitously convenient accommodation for the holding of periodical Meetings.

On behalf of the Council,

E. W. SYLE,
Hon. Sec.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

Receipts and Expenditure 1st January to 30th June, 1874.

Dr.

To Balance in hand 1st January	\$295.60
" Subscriptions collected from 132 members at \$5.	660.00
" Donations for Library	30.00
" do. Museum.	15.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,000.60

Cr.

By Sundry Furniture bought	\$ 58.00
" Printing, Stationery, Advertising, &c.	182.38
" Grand Hotel, rent of room, &c.	136.00
" Wages of Curator, 6 months at \$5	30.00
" Fire Insurance \$100 to 20th April, 1875.	8.00
	<hr/>
	414.38
" Balance	586.22
	<hr/>
	\$1,000.60

HERBERT COPE.

Hon. Treasurer *pro tem.*

To Balance deposited in the Hongkong and Shang-hai Bank \$586.22

The adoption of this Report having been moved by Mr. Goodwin, and seconded by Mr. Wilkin, was agreed to, and the Chairman appointed a Committee to nominate the officers for the ensuing year, whose recommendation of the following gentlemen was adopted.

President.—Rev. S. R. Brown, D.D.

Vice Presidents.—Sir Harry S. Parker, K.C.B., and C. W. Goodwin, Esq.

Council.—J. C. Hepburn, Esq. M.D., A. J. Wilkin, Esq., W. G. Howell, Esq., R. H. Brunton, Esq., and T. Walsh, Esq.

Treasurer.—J. Thurburn, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary.—Rev. E. W. Syle.

Recording Secretary.—G. H. Pole, Esq.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to the late Council for the successful conduct of affairs which had marked their administration, expressing at the same time regret at the retirement of Dr. Hepburn from the Presidency, the meeting terminated.

Correspondence.

THE following letter refers to a communicated article which will be found elsewhere in our columns to-day, on the subject of the Formosa Expedition. We must defer our reply to it until after the publication of the second part, which will appear in our issue of next week.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Weekly Mail.*

SIR,—Having recently returned from a visit to Europe, after a long residence in China and Japan, the existing dispute between the two countries naturally possesses a stronger interest for me than those local questions which generally form the subject-matter of your correspondents' letters. I have been particularly interested in remarking that the foreign press in China attacks the Chinese Government, whereas your press here is equally hard on that of Japan. As both can hardly be equally in the wrong, I have ventured to commit my own views on the Formosan question to paper, and have cast them in the form of an article, as more suited to the magnitude of the subject than the alighter mould of a letter. I presume to think that the views I express are those of an impartial observer, unobscured by the local atmosphere. My presumption you may rebuke, my views you may criticise or condemn; but to do either, you will have to publish my article, and by doing so, you will oblige, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

C.

MEDICAL SCIENCE IN JAPAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "Japan Weekly Mail."

Hakodate, July 19th, 1874.

SIR.—I send herewith Numbers 1 and 2 of the *Kin-Se I-Setzu* or, freely translated, "Modern Medical News", a bi-monthly journal of medicine, which is published in the native language under the auspices of the Kaitakushi at Tokei. The primary object of this publication is to afford instruction to the large number of native practitioners who have already acquired some knowledge of Western medical science, either by means of oral instruction or from the few foreign works on medicine which have been translated into Japanese; but who have no knowledge of any language save their own.

For this class the *Kin-Se I-Setzu* will contain several articles upon those subjects which appear to be especially important, so arranged, that, should be publication be continued for some length of time, it will present convenient compilations upon various subjects, fully brought up to date and adapted to the uses of the native profession. In addition to this it is the intention also to give the most important current news of the medical world, so that all native physicians may find in the *Kin-Se I-Setzu*, a convenient epitome of the progress of their science.

Such is the plan of the journal. To carry it out successfully is beyond the ability of one man, and I therefore appeal through your columus to my foreign professional brethren resident in Japan asking them for assistance in a difficult, laborious, but, as I believe, important undertaking. I can offer no pecuniary compensation for articles contributed, for I receive none myself. The journal is sold at a price just sufficient to cover the expense of paper, printing and engraving, while the labor of preparation, on the part of my translators and myself, is purely voluntary and unremunerated. I hope, however, that some, at least, of the foreign physicians of Japan may feel such an interest in the work as will induce them to aid me. Contributions in English, French or German will be welcomed, but the first object of the journal should be kept in view, and all subjects presented in a form simple, practical and brief. I am glad to say that the journal seems to be appreciated by the class for whom it is intended. Of the first number five hundred were printed, while, of the second, one thousand copies are called for and have been issued. To give some idea of the attempted scope of the Journal, I subjoin a list of contents of numbers I and II.

CONTENTS OF NO. I, *Kin-Se I-Setzu*, MARCH, 1874.

- 1.—Introduction by Editor.
- 2.—Introduction by Japanese assistant.
- 3.—On removal of Tumors by India Rubber Ligature (with illustrations.)
- 4.—On the Relief of Pain. Part I.
- 5.—Quarantine, Hygiene and The Cholera.
- 6.—Diagnosis of Fatty Tumors by Cold.
- 7.—Use of Ergotine in Haemorrhage.
- 8.—Extemporized Surgical Needles.
- 9.—Removal of Foreign Bodies from the Ear.
- 10.—Importance of Government Inspection of Imported Drugs and Medicines.

CONTENTS OF NO. II. MAY 1874.

- 1.—Lectures on Urethral Stricture Lect. I. (with illustration).
- 2.—Surgery without Haemorrhage, Esmarck's method, (with illustrations).
- 3.—Apparatus for Dislocated Fingers (with illustrations).
- 4.—Importance of Government inspection of imported Coal Oils (with illustrations of apparatus).
- 5.—On the Relief of Pain, Part II.
- 6.—Necessity for Education of Midwives in Japan.
- 7.—Use of the Salts of Copper in Cholera.
- 8.—The Nitrite of Amyl, a new Remedy for Asthma.
- 9.—Rules for Administration of Arsenic.
- 10.—Oxide of Zinc in the Diarrhoea of Infants.
- 11.—Tincture of Iron in Small Pox.
- 12.—Gelatine Suppositories.
- 13.—Treatment of Onychia.
- 14.—Tincture of Iron in Puerperal Haemorrhage.
- 15.—Ergotine in Haemorrhage; Further remarks on
- 16.—Solvent Power of Glycerine.

- 17.—New sign of Death.
18.—Worms in Heart and Blood-vessels of Dog in China and Japan.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
STUART ELDREDGE, M.D., U.S.,
In Charge Government Medical School, Hakodate.
Editor *Kin-Se-I-Setz.*

Law & Police.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before G. N. MITCHELL, Esq., Vice-Consul.

Saturday, July 25th, 1874.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. vs. J. H. HALL & Co.

Mr. T. Wallace appeared for plaintiffs. Defendants did not appear.

This was a claim for \$945, balance of a promissory note for 1,000 cases of Kerosene Oil purchased by defendants from plaintiffs in December 1873.

Judgment by default for \$945 and costs.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. vs. HOWARD CHURCH.

Mr. T. Wallace appeared on behalf of plaintiffs. Defendant did not appear.

This was a claim for \$519.80 for goods supplied between the 3rd September, 1873, and the 11th December, 1873.

Judgment for full amount claimed, and costs.—*Herald.*

H. B. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

July 28th, 1874.

J. Richardson was charged with assaulting Police Constable William Carter when on duty. Pleaded not guilty.

The assault was proved, and prisoner was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

Charles Brant and G. Bendjus, two seamen of the British barque *Mary Ann Wilson*, were charged with refusal of duty this morning by the Captain.

They pleaded, as an excuse, that the vessel was unfit to go to sea, and that she leaked greatly.

The Captain denied the statement, and said he would not go in her himself if she was not sea-worthy.

They were sentenced to five days' hard labour, and to be put on board if the vessel should leave before their sentence expired.—*Herald.*

H. B. M.'S PROVINCIAL COURT

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., Assistant Judge.

Friday, July 31st, 1874.

Robt. McLeod, engineer, pleaded guilty to being drunk and incapable at the Custom-house, yesterday.

Find \$1 and costs, or three days' imprisonment.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before G. N. MITCHELL, Esq., Acting Consul.

July 30, 1874.

Morris Jenks was charged, on the information of Robert M. Ford U. S. Deputy Marshal, with keeping a gambling-house, at No. 35, Water street, and Frederick Jones was charged with aiding and abetting him. Jenks pleaded guilty, and Jones not guilty; the latter, however, afterwards withdrew the plea, and admitted the charge.

Jenks, as the principal in the affair, was fined in the extreme penalty, \$500, and Jones, his assistant, \$100.

A warrant was issued for the closing of the house.—*Herald.*

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

(Saturday Review.)

The article on "Female Suffrage" which Mr. Goldwin Smith has written in *Macmillan's Magazine* is a weighty declaration of opinion against a party with which on other questions the writer has been, and perhaps still is, allied. Mr. Goldwin Smith still maintains in theoretic politics the language of an advanced Liberal, although on the practical point with he deals he is emphatically Conservative. He has been to the United States, and has seen and heard the advocates of woman's rights, and thus he has been led to decide against them. We care little whether his arguments in support of this decision be good or bad, as no argument on the other side will mitigate the fact that he was induced to declare against female suffrage by the disgust which he felt for its supporters. He has seen, and, having seen, he ought to know. Mrs. Woodhull and her allies, who are merely names to us, are formidable realities to him. The very moderation of his language adds force to the condemnation which he delivers. It is alleged, he says, that female influence woud mitigate the violence of party politics, but he thinks that both reason and experience point to the opposite conclusion. "In the Reign of Terror, and in the revolt of the Commune, the women notoriously rivalled the men in fury and atrocity. The same was the case in the late American Civil War. What has been the effect of public life on the character of the women who have thrown themselves into it in the United States can be doubted by no human being; and our experience of female agitations in this country seems to tell pretty much the same tale." The truth is, that no man of education and refinement, be his politics what they may, could help being repelled by a thoroughgoing politician of the other sex. In the United States, says Mr. Goldwin Smith, the grievance of which most is heard is the tyrannical stringency of the marriage tie, which, it is alleged, gives a man property in a woman, and unduly interferes with the freedom and genuineness of affection. "Some of the language used is more startling than this, and if reproduced might unfairly prejudice the case." Almost all English men and women would be startled at this language, and would be likely to decide the case against the side which uses it. Indeed the impression which one gets from reading reports of speeches of those American ladies who have "thrown themselves into" politics is that the speakers are a sort of wild animals who should be put into an island by themselves, and allowed to eat each other up. Any men who wished to join the "happy family" on that island might be allowed to do so.

It may perhaps have occurred to Conservative leaders to rejoice when they meet a young and ardent Radical, because experience shows that he is excellent material for making a middle-aged Tory. In the same way the consistent opponents of the late Mr. Mill must think it fortunate that Mr. Goldwin Smith was at one time numbered among his followers. Next to his contact with female politicians in America, the reading of Mr. Mill's *Autobiography* has had the greatest influence in deciding him against the views which Mr. Mill advocated. He states that he once signed a petition for female household suffrage got up by Mr. Mill, and he proceeds to explain how he has changed his mind. "He had not, when he signed the petition, seen the public life of women in the United States." It would be difficult to increase the force of this simple statement. Indeed the frank and ingenuous character of the whole article, while it ought to protect the writer from the taunts of the party he has joined, adds cogency to its condemnation of the party he has left. He tells us that Mr. Mill's *Autobiography* has revealed the history of his extraordinary and almost portentous education, the singular circumstances of his marriage, his hallucination as to the unparalleled genius of his wife and peculiarities of character and temperament which prevented him from appreciating "the power of influences which, whatever our philosophy may say, reign and will continue to reign supreme over questions of this kind." Here, again, we cannot but admire the gentle force of Mr. Goldwin Smith's style. We have heard that an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Mill expounded his views of society from that hustings to a rustic audience, and provoked a commentary equal in force, but far inferior in elegance to that of Mr. Goldwin Smith. We may, indeed, safely leave Mr. Mill where Mr. Goldwin Smith has placed him. If Mr. Mill's authority is taken away from the movement for female suffrage, there is no substantial support left to it, and Mr. Mill committed a sort of intellectual suicide by writing his own life. "To him," says Mr. Goldwin Smith, with involuntary but trenchant satire, "marriage was the union of two philosophers in the pursuit of truth; and in his work on the position and destiny of women, not only does he scarcely think of children, but sex and its influences

seam hardly to be present to his mind." The American ladies whose language Mr. Goldwin Smith finds "startling" and likely to prejudice their case may perhaps be not unfairly described as the philosophical complement of Mr. Mill. They say enough, and even too much, about matters which he seems to have forgotten. But neither Mr. Mill nor his female allies can stand before the crushing blows of Mr. Goldwin Smith, nor will the cause for which they have vainly striven be greatly helped by Mr. Forsyth or even by Mr. Disraeli.

It will be difficult for the Conservative leader to show that Mr. Goldwin Smith is not a better Conservative of the social life of the civilized world than he is, and perhaps a new edition of *Lothair* may be required to demonstrate this point satisfactorily. Many passages of the article before us are to our mind Conservatism in its best sense. Take, for instance, the writer's view of history. If, he says, the woman has had her sorrows at home, the man has had his wars and his rough struggles with nature abroad. If the woman has had her disabilities, she has also had her privileges. "War has spared her; for if in primitive times she was made a slave, this was better, in the days before sentiment at least, than being massacred." Take, again, his account of the present condition of women in America. Their privileges, he says, extend to impunity, not only for ordinary outrage, but for murder. A prisoner whose guilt has been clearly proved is let off because she is a woman. The whisky crude shows that woman is above the law. "Rioting and injury to the property of tradesmen, when committed by the privileged sex, are hailed as a new and beneficent agency in public life; and because the German population, being less sentimental, asserts the principles of legality and decency, the women are said to have suffered martyrdom." It would be difficult to surpass either the accuracy or the felicity of this description of recent proceedings in America. In another striking passage Mr. Goldwin Smith notices that there have been intimations, on the part of the women of the United States, of a desire to make very lavish use of capital punishment untrammeled by the technical rules of evidence, for offences or supposed offences against the sex. We may observe by way of commentary on this passage that hardly an assize occurs in England without at least one trial for what is called a "rape" which is really an attempt by a woman to vindicate her character by perjury. It is difficult enough sometimes, even with the help of the technical rules of evidence, to defeat these attempts, nor can it be doubted that under precisely similar circumstances some men have been hanged for rape, while other men have paid pecuniary penalties for seduction. The Professor, however, does not apprehend that in America or any other country men would go on allowing women to hang them for "offences against the sex." But he apprehends that, as men supply the force on which law rests, this force would be withdrawn, and all law would fall together. In England he thinks the women, in order to reform drunken husbands, would vote for extreme prohibitory measures against liquor, and the difficulty of carrying such legislation into effect, which is great already, would be increased by the fact that it had originated with women. In France if votes were given to women, he anticipates as the first result "the restoration to power of the Bourbons, with their reactionary priesthood, and the destruction of all that has been gained by the national agonies of the last century." Even those who may think that little has been gained would probably join Mr. Goldwin Smith in wishing that that little should be preserved. To introduce female suffrage into France would be to make confusion worse confounded. It would add another element of disorder where are too many already. In fact, it is only with ourselves and America that such experiments can even be proposed. We of the English-speaking race alone have that strength of political constitution which can bear to have played with it. As for Germany, Mr. Goldwin Smith conclusively remarks that a woman can never be a full citizen in countries where it is part of a citizen's duty to bear arms. If this duty could be imposed upon citizens in England, many advantages would result, among them this, that the agitation for female suffrage would, or at least ought to, terminate.

It is remarkable that the *Daily News*, in endeavouring to answer Mr. Goldwin Smith's article, admits that objection to female suffrage is felt by men in proportion to their attachment to political and religious liberty, and that the influence of female voters would for some time to come be mainly thrown into the scale of Conservatism. It is possible that this might be so, but if in this expectation so-called Conservatives support Mr. Forsyth's Bill, they will sacrifice the permanent interest of their party to temporary expediency. Mr. Goldwin Smith is undoubtedly right in saying that the line

could not be maintained where Mr. Forsyth would now draw it. Not merely unmarried women being householders, but all women, would obtain the franchise, and "those at least who hold the family to be worth as much as the State will think twice before they concur in such a change." We must say that this is true Conservatism, and we think that the remedy for much that is wrong in modern society is to be found in acting upon this idea of the value of the family. "The expensiveness of living in a country where the fashion is set by millionaires has put extraordinary difficulties in the way of marriage." If it were possible to change the fashion, and thus to remove the difficulty, nature might be trusted to do the rest. Girls in general, if they had a fair choice, would rather be mothers than philosophers, and the choice when once made would be irrevocable. Perhaps this very expensiveness of living may increase until it gradually works a cure of the evil it has created. If servants become very dear, a man may perceive that it would be cheaper to take a wife. The limited and transient success of the movement for female suffrage is due to causes which are exceptional, and, as we would hope, temporary. At any rate we are not surprised to learn that Mr. Goldwin Smith found that this movement "was received with mistrust by some of the best and most sensible women of his acquaintance." Sir Henry James is reported—whether rightly or wrongly we will not inquire—to have said that when half the ladies of Taunton appealed to him to support female suffrage he would do it; and we think that at any rate he may safely wait until the movement has reached that point, and then consider what he ought to do.

DINING AND FEEDING.

The art of dining, like most of the other fine arts, is yet with us comparatively in its infancy. To be sure we are every day making progress, and within the last decade it may even be said that our progress has been immense. Even in New-England, cold beans have ceased to be an article of faith, to be taken on Sundays as regularly as the sermon, under suspicion of heretodoxy, and it is only in the remoter regions that doughnuts and apple pie are considered the most suitable and wholesome refection for the hungry traveler. Nevertheless, in the true science of eating we have still much to learn and we need not be ashamed of it either. It has taken France half a score of centuries to learn how to make soup, while our own country has had scarcely one wherein to forget the gloomy culinary superstitions of the Puritan kitchen, which must have done much to send those heroes of dyspepsia cheerfully to martyrdom and translation. When New-York has had the same chance as Paris, it will probably be the first dining place in the world. Only so late as the time of Louis XIV., that great monarch was accustomed to swallow, for what he was pleased to call his dinner, such a barbarous hotchpotch of uncongenial viands as would make a *cordons bleus* of the present time faint with horror and disgust. Twenty-five or thirty different dishes, not merely tasted but liberally dipped into, often failed to satisfy the royal appetite, among them usually two or three kinds of soup, served in Chinese fashion, towards the end of banquet.

That was a little over two centuries ago, and the French are now acknowledged leaders in the arts of the cuisine. A century hence, it is not a hazardous prophecy that New-York will wield the sceptre of culinary as well as of commercial supremacy. The two are more nearly allied, perhaps, than some people would imagine. Certainly the dinner-giver has here advantages unexcelled anywhere in either hemisphere. He has command of a market which a continent is levied on to supply, and which for excellence and variety the world would find it difficult to match.

If Louis XIV. could be suddenly transported to the dining-table of one of our first-class hotels, conducted on what is known as the American plan, his *pechance* for tasteless and glutinous profusion would be amply gratified. He would find before him a bill of fare containing from forty to fifty dishes, good, bad, and indifferent, of all of which he might partake, if he so willed, and his physical energies were equal to the task. But he would no more have dined than in the days when his prodigious feeding matches excited the awe of his courtiers. The truth is that our hotel dinner is an anachronism belonging to that semi-barbaric period of our social annals which *Martins Chuzzlewit* satirized cursorily, but not altogether without truth. And all men who reverence their own dinners, and have a patriotic regard for the stomachs of their countrymen, will hail with joy the innovation which, as appears from our Long Branch correspondence, the Lelands are about to introduce at the Ocean House.

That is to say, for the lavishness and bewilderment of the "American hotel" bill of fare, they propose to substitute the

simplicity and symmetry of the Continental *table d'hôte*, which offers a regular and artistically arranged menu of a few choice dishes varied every day. There is no doubt that the experiment will be hailed with satisfaction by all know how to dine, and confirmed by many hotel frequenters who, from that experience, will then for the first time learn. If it had nothing else in its favor, the release from responsibility it brings should insure its lasting popularity. There is something absolutely disheartening in sitting down before the huge bill of fare that is proffered the diner at one of our American hotels, and essaying to pick out from its bundle of chaff the grains of wheat that shall combine into palatable and properly-balanced repast. Many who could appreciate the attractiveness of a well-ordered dinner would be unable to arrange it for themselves, and the few who can do both are, perhaps, unwilling to assume a trouble, to relieve them of which they pay the landlord.

Moreover, the waste in the American plan must be very great, the cooking must obviously be inferior, and the saving, were a few dishes only served, must be large enough to afford room for a considerable improvement in the quality of the viands, the elegance of the service, and after a time, perhaps, a gratifying diminution of price. We should be glad to see the example of the Lelands generally followed, and we should be still better pleased to see at the watering-places hôtels which should give in all the benefits of the Continental plan, without its frequent extortions, by furnishing lodgings separate from meals, with a *table d'hôte* breakfast and dinner. This method of living, which, for people who live in hotels, is undoubtedly the true one, is slowly making its way in the metropolis, to answer a demand of our large foreign population. At the watering-places it might not at first prove so successful; though in the one or two instances where it has been tried, we believe its success has been immediate.

In any event we do not believe that the hotel dinner can much longer survive the spread of enlightenment, and the cultivated demand for dinners instead of feeding bouts. This enterprise of the Lelands is doubtless the opening wedge in a movement which will revolutionize our hotel life. It is best that it should begin at the watering-places, both because the evils of over-feeding are there most prominent and more hurtful, and because the shortness of the season is favourable for giving the experiment a fair trial. That it will succeed we do not doubt, and as little that its general adoption will have no slight influence on the health and comfort of our people.—*New York Times*.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

- July 26, *Countess of Errol*, British 3-masted schooner, Taylor, 218, from Taiwanfoo, July 3rd, Sugar, to Smith Baker & Co.
- July 26, *Madras*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,325, from Hongkong, July 19th, Mails and General, to P. & O Co.
- July 28, *Volga*, French steamer, Nondedeu, 960, from Hongkong, July 14th, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
- July 29, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Wise, 1,870, from Shanghai, July 22nd, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
- July 30, *Araide*, German barque, Branckmayer, 370, from Nagasaki, July 22nd, Coal, to L. Haber.
- Aug. 1, *Japan*, American steamer, Freeman, 3,836, from Hongkong, July 25th, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
- Aug. 1, *Pride of the Thames*, British barque, Brown, 379, from Nagasaki, July 23rd, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

- July 25, *Sarah Scott*, British barque, Estill, 565, for Puge Sermi, Billast, despatched by The Captain.
- July 28, *Sylvia*, H. B. M. gunboat, Captain St. John, 887 tons, for Surveying Cruise.
- July 28, *S. G. Reed*, American ship, White, 652, for New York, Tex, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.
- July 29, *Deogaum*, British barque, Barlow, 448, for Shanghai, Coal, despatched by E. Seybrook.
- July 30, *Nevada*, American steamer, Coy, 2,145, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
- July 30, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Wise, 1,870, for Shanghai and Ports General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
- July 31, *Kishiu*, American steamer, Ellis, 680, for West Coast, Billast, despatched by Fischer & Co.
- Aug. 1, *Harrington*, British barque, McKenzie, 576, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

PASSENGERS.

- Per British steamer *Madras*, from Hongkong:—Messrs. C. Bate, R. Savio, Mr. and Mrs. Carizo, Dr. McDonald, R.M., J. S. Cape, R.M., Miss Winser, and 8 Chinese in the steerage.
- Per French steamer *Volga* from Hongkong.—Messrs. James, Martin, Vidal, Chung Weg, and A. Len.
- Per American steamer *Golden Age*, from Shanghai:—Messrs. J. R. Cunningham, T. Olyphant, M. Minot, E. H. House, A. H. Shand, T. Lepper, W. H. Hames, W. Dillon, J. Eaton, Professor Vanek, M. Vanek, Dr. Massis, Capt. C. B. Ellis, J. Lieberman, 3 Japanese officers, and 68 in the steerage. For San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bachelor, and 1 in the steerage. For New York:—Rev. S. A. Devenport, and F. W. Winn.

Per American steamer *Nevada*, for Hongkong:—Messrs. Ford, M. Sichel, Pinto, and 1 Chinese. For Point de Galle:—Captain Williams. For Port Said:—Madame Rosa Greenberg. For Manila:—Mr. and Madame Manhold.

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, for Shanghai:—Messrs. Van de Polder, W. H. Harris, L. Markwold, M. Leppe, A. H. Green, and 25 in the steerage. For Hiogo:—Gapt. Deville, J. J. Matthews, and 10 in the steerage. For Nagasaki:—20 in the steerage.

Per American steamer *Japan*, from Hongkong:—J. Hino, and 5 in the steerage. For San Francisco:—Mr. John Pinel, Miss E. Seymour, Mrs. F. Davidson, Mrs. E. Barclay and child, E. H. Hooper, 4 Europeans, and 58 Chinese in the steerage. For Panama:—M. Julio Benardes.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer <i>Madras</i> , from Hongkong:	
Merchandise	504 packages.
Sugar	2,180 bags.
Soap	389 boxes.
Sundries	290 packages.

Total..... 3,363 packages.

Per American steamer <i>Nevada</i> , for Hongkong:	
Silk	13 bales.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Madras* reports: left Hongkong on the 19th July at 10.30 a.m. experienced light and variable winds with easterly swell until the 23rd instant, when the barometer fell considerably and the weather became dark and threatening to the East, with fresh northerly wind and high confused sea, eased engines at 8 p.m. and stood to S. W. until 4 a.m. Passed Chiloe Night 3 p.m. on the 24th, had thick weather with rain through Vaa Dieman Straits, the wind gradually increasing and veering from North to West and S. W., barometer 29 deg. 30'; at 11 p.m. blowing a hard gale with mountainous sea wind South; at 11.40 p.m. hove to with ship's head to the S. E. At 4 a.m. on the 25th, wind and sea moderating and barometer rising, thence to arrival moderate and light winds and fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama on the 27th at 6.30 a.m. On the 20th July at 6 p.m. in Lat. 24 deg. 46 N., Long. 119 deg. 25 E. passed the French steamer bound South; and on the 21st at 5 a.m. in Lat. 25 deg. 48 N., Long. 131 deg. 57 E. passed the ship *Thermopyla* standing S. W.

The British 3 masted schooner *Countess of Errol* reports: very heavy weather during the passage, strong E. N. E. winds, were off Oosima for 6 days with a cross-head sea. Before leaving Taiwanfoo 8 Japanese officers arrived there from the south end of the island, they reported that there were 40 prisoners in the hands of the Japanese, from Formosa these officers went to Shanghai in a Chinese gun-boat.

The German corvette *Elizabeth*, went down the Bay yesterday for Gunnery practice and will return to-day.

The German corvette *Elizabeth* returned to the anchorage last night from Uranga, where the crew had been engaged in gunnery practice. A party of Japanese Naval Officers were on board witnessing the various evolutions, in whose honour salutes were fired on their leaving the vessel.

The French ironclad *Montcalm* is going down the Bay to-day.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Acantha	Young	Uncertain
Duna	Thomson	New York
Luzon	Corning	Uncertain
Madras	Bernard	Hongkong
Naruto	DuBois	Uncertain
Volga	Nondedeu	Hongkong

SAILING SHIPS.

Amaide	370	Branckmayer	Uncertain
Benefactor	596	Hayden	New York
Countess of Errol	218	Taylor	Uncertain
John Rennie	818	Nicholson	San Francisco
Mary Ann Wilson	897	Stothard	Hiogo

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

H. M. corvette	Thalia	Captain Woolloom
U. S. corvette	Kearsage	Captain D. B. Harmony
German corvette	Arcona	Captain Baron Reibnitz
German frigate	Elizabeth	Captain Livonius

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	Name.	Agents.	Despatch.
San Francisco	Japan	P. M. S. S. Co	8 instant
San Francisco	John Rennie	Gilman & Co	instant
New York	Benefactor	Mourilyan, Heimaun & Co	1 August
"	Duna	"	instant
Hongkong	Madras	P. & O. Co	5 instant
Shanghai & Ports New York	P. M. S. S. Co	"	6 instant

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS, WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.
 FROM LONDON, via SHANGHAI.—
 "Glamis Castle" str.
 FROM SWANSEA.—"Argonaut."
 FROM LIVERPOOL.—
 FROM HAMBURG DIRECT.—"Progress."
 FOR JAPAN DIRECT.
 FROM LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—"F. C. Clarke" str.; "Muriel"
 str.
 YOKOHAMA AND HIODO.—"Coulakyle,"
 "Reumas," "Suffolk," "Denbighshire," "John Milton,"
 FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIODO.—"Cathaya,"
 "Jessica."
 FROM GLASGOW.—
 FROM SHIELDS.—"Arianies."
 FROM CARDIFF.—"Earl of Dufferin;"
 str.
 FROM NEW YORK.—"Chas. C. Leary"; "Chattanooga"; "New
 Republic" (calls at Hongkong)
 FROM BURRPORT.—"Miriam."
 FROM SWANSEA.—"Argonaut."

LOADING.

AT LIVERPOOL—"Prim"; "Patroclus" str.
 AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA, HIODO &c.—"Charles Albert."
 AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIODO.—"Penrith"; "Car-
 marthshire"; "Black Prince"; "Laurel"; "Evelyn."
 AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—
 AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIODO.—"Montego."
 AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA.—

THE "JAPAN MAIL."
A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.

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Three months, \$4.

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	Per	Date
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AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	Aug. 4th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	Aug. 12th
SHANGHAI, HIODO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	Aug. 5th
HAKODATE	P. M. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG.....	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	Aug. 12th
AMERICA.....	C. T. S. S. Co.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	Aug. 5th
SHANGHAI, HIODO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	Aug. 6th
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Company will be distributed Annually among all Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, proportionately to
the amount of Premia paid by them. The distribution, as
a Bonus to Contributors, for the year ending 31st December,
1873, was upwards of TWENTY-THREE per cent.,
(23 per cent.) on the premia.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,

Agents.

Yokohama, July 1, 1874. 3ms.

MÉTEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25' 41" North.

LONGITUDE. 139° 39' 0" East.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Hygrometer.			Wind.	During past 24 hrs.				Cloud. 0—10.	Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain in Inches.	Ozone.
				Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew Point.		Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.	Direction.	Force in lbs. per sq. ft.		Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain in Inches.	Ozone.
Sat.	July 25	29.87	81.0	88.0	83.5	82.1	1.097	.829	calm.	.00	1	93.5	66.0	79.7	.00	1.	
Sun.	" 26	29.83	82.0	90.0	85.0	83.6	1.148	.814	do.	.00	4	95.0	68.0	81.5	.00	0.	
Mon.	27	29.87	81.5	88.0	84.5	83.5	1.145	.865	do.	.00	1	93.5	67.5	80.5	.00	1.	
Tues.	28	29.89	81.5	84.0	81.5	80.7	1.047	.898	E. N. E.	.04	2	95.0	69.5	82.5	.00	1.	
Wed.	" 29	29.95	81.5	84.5	82.5	81.9	1.088	.919	S. E.	.00	5	93.0	64.0	78.5	.00	1.	
Thurs.	" 30	29.96	82.0	85.0	81.5	80.4	1.036	.861	calm.	.00	2	94.5	69.5	82.0	.00	2.	
Fri.	" 31	29.96	80.5	82.5	81.0	80.5	1.040	.937	do.	.00	7	93.5	68.5	81.0	.00	3.	
Mean		29.90	81.4	86.0	82.7	81.8	1.085	.874		.00	3	94.0	67.7	80.8	.00	1.	

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the "Japan Mail.")

YOKOHAMA, AUGUST 1ST 1874.

The following arrivals and departures of Mails have occurred this week:—

Arrivals.—July 26th P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Madras*, from Hongkong; July 28th, M. M. Co.'s steamer *Volga*, also from Hongkong.Departures.—July 30th, M. M. Co.'s chartered steamer *Nevada*, for Hongkong.

The large amount of produce settled within the past month has placed native dealers in a position to operate to some extent in certain classes of imported goods. A better feeling prevails, but the low rate to which exchange has fallen largely neutralises the advantages which arise from the improvement.

Cotton Fabrics.—A very large business has been transacted in all weights of *Grey Shirtings*, the sales reported and estimated, within the past fortnight, being about 85,000 pieces. Prices have steadily advanced and although the demand has considerably slackened as we close the tone of the market is strong and hopeful.

Few other cotton fabrics have participated in the demand though *Velvets* are the subject of enquiry and prices asked by importers are much higher than on the departure of the last mail. There has been a slight enquiry for *T. Cloths* but there are no stocks on hand. *Turkey Reds* are dull of sale and the demand for *Taffachelass* has not yet opened. Stocks of *Shirtings* are estimated to be 200,000 pieces.

Yarns also have improved to a sensible extent, and the operations of the native trade in the course of the fortnight cover probably 2,200 bales. Prices close fairly steady.

Woollens are on the whole quiet. *Mousselines* have been sold during the last few days to a very considerable extent at 19 to 19½ cents, prices which, coupled with the low rate of exchange, must leave a loss to importers. In *Army Cloth* sales have been effected at irremunerative rates, whilst *Blankets* are rising in value, 8 lbs. selling at 45 to 47½ cents per pound.

Iron and Metals.—This market is almost stagnant, and as no sales of any consequence are reported quotations may be regarded as nominal.

Sugar.—The market maintains the firmness reported in our last. We have no sales to record and the only arrival is the *Countess of Erroll* from Taiwanfoo with 6,100 piculs.

Kerosine Oil is difficult of sale at lower prices.

QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.	GOODS.	PRICES.
Cotton Piece Goods.			
Grey Shirtings:—			
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	\$2.00 to \$2.20	Plain Mousseline de Laine... 30 yds. 39 in.	0.18 to 0.19
8 " " 38½ " 44 in. "	2.35 to 2.50	Figured do. ... 30 yds. 30 in.	0.28 to 0.30
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. "	2.40 to 2.67	Multicolored do. ... 30 yds. 30 in.	0.30 to 0.38
9 lbs. " 44 in. "	2.75 to 3.20	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy, 48 in. to 52 in.	1.00 to 1.10
White Shirtings:—		Presidents... ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.67 to 0.80
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nominal "	2.50 to 2.60	Pilots 54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55
64 to 72 " ditto... " "	2.70 to 2.90	Union 54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. " "	1.50 to 1.60	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs. per lb	0.40 to 0.47
7 " " " "	1.90 to 2.00		
Drills, English—16 lbs. " " "	3.20 to 3.30		
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... per doz.	0.45 to 0.80		
Brocades & Spots (White) ... per pce.	nominal.		
ditto (Dyed) " "			
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.45 to 2.25		
Turkey Reds 25 yds. 30 in. 2½—3 lb. per lb.	0.87 to 1.00		
Velvets (Black)	8.00 to 9.50		
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ... per pce.	0.95 to 1.00		
Taffachelass single west 12 yds. 43 in. "	2.40 to 2.70		
ditto (double west) " "	2.70 to 2.95		
Cotton Yarns.			
No. 16 to 24 " " " per picul.	\$37.00 to 39.00		
Reverse " " " "	38.00 to 39.00		
" 28 to 32 " " " "	37.00 to 40.25		
" 38 to 42 " small stock nom. "	43.00 to 48.50		
Woollens & Woollen Mixtures.			
Plain Orleans ... 40—42 yds. 32 in.	5.90 to 8.00		
Figured Orleans ... 29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.50 to 5.25		
Italian Cloth ... 30 yds. 32 in.	0.25 to 0.36		
Camlet Cords ... 29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.25 to 7.25		
Camlets Assd. ... 56—58 yds. 31 in.	18.50 to 19.00		
Lastings Japan ... 29—30 yds. 32 in.	14.00 to 16.00		
WOOLLENS.—Continued.			
Plain Mousseline de Laine... 30 yds. 39 in.	0.18 to 0.19		
Figured do. ... 30 yds. 30 in.	0.28 to 0.30		
Multicolored do. ... 30 yds. 30 in.	0.30 to 0.38		
Cloth, all wool plain or fancy, 48 in. to 52 in.	1.00 to 1.10		
Presidents... ... 54 in. to 56 in.	0.67 to 0.80		
Pilots 54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55		
Union 54 in. to 56 in.	0.45 to 0.55		
Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs. per lb	0.40 to 0.47		
Metals and Sundries.			
Iron flat and round ... " " per pc	4.00 to 4.50		
" nail rod ... " " "	4.00 to 4.50		
" hoop ... " " "	4.70 to 4.80		
" sheet... " " "	4.50 to 5.50		
" wire ... " " "	8.00 to 10.50		
" pig ... " " "	2.30 to 2.40		
Lead " " " "	7.00 to 7.50		
Tin Plates... " " " per box.	8.00 to 9.00		
SUGAR.—Formosa in Bag " " per picul.			
in Basket ... nom.... "	3.95 to 4.20		
China No. 1 Ping fah "	3.70 to 3.90		
do. No. 2 Ching-pak "	8.40 to 8.50		
do. No. 3 Ke-pak "	7.80 to 8.20		
do. No. 4 Kook-fah "	7.30 to 7.60		
do. No. 5 Kong-fuw "	6.50 to 7.10		
do. No. 6 Li-pak "	5.80 to 6.30		
Swatow... " " " "	5.10 to 5.50		
Daitoong... " " " "	3.70 to 3.80		
Sugar Candy... " " " "	3.20 to 3.40		
Raw Cotton (Shanghai new) ... "	9.50 to 11.00		
Rice Japan... " " " "	15.25 to 15.50		
Kerosene... " " " per case.	2.66		
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—We hear that, since the beginning of the season, transactions in the interior between silk growers and the native dealers have been on a very limited scale.

The native dealers having lost money on their first operations are very cautious ; on the other hand the silk growers are so numerous that the crop is extremely divided among them ; they are the people who had money when silk was dear ; they are not under the immediate influence of the foreign market, and it is difficult to say how long they will hold.

Since the 17th instant arrivals have been 300 bales of new Hanks, and settlement about 200 bales including a few parcels of old silk.

There is but a very moderate demand at the following rates.

Tea.—Business in this article continues brisk and animated, settlements for closing week amounting to 7000 piculs, and making a total since date of departure of last American mail on the 17th ulto. of 12,500 piculs.

Prices shew an average reduction of \$2 to \$3 per picul. Good Medium and lower grades being principally in supply: finest and choice Teas continued scarce and early settlements this season cannot be matched even at an advance on rates then paid.

The *Benefactor* has obtained a full freight for New York, and it is rumoured that the *Ambassador* to load from Kobe, and this port for New York will be laid on the berth in course of current month.

EXPORTS.

GOODS.	PRICES.	LAID DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 2½d.	LAID DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.34 @ 6 mos.
Silk: —			
HANKS.	per picul		
Maōbashi	Extra		
" and Shinshiu	Best		
	Good No. 2	\$510.00 to \$530.00 "	19s. 5d. to 20s. 2d.
	Medium No. 2½ ..	\$485.00 to \$500.00 "	18s. 7d. to 19s. 1d.
	Common No. 3 ..	\$450.00 to \$470.00 "	17s. 3d. to 18s. 0d.
OSSHU	Extra		
"	Best		
"	Good		
"	Medium		
"	Inferior		
HAMATSUKI	...		
SODAI	Medium		
ETCHESEN	Medium		
Tea: —			
Common	...	\$28.00 to 80.00 nom.	
Good Common	...	\$31.00 to 88.00 "	
Medium	...	\$35.00 to 87.00 "	
Good Medium	...	\$39.00 to 41.00 "	
Fine	...	\$43.00 to 48.00 "	
Finest	...	\$50.00 upwards. "	
Choice	...		
Choicest	..	None	
Sundries: —			
Mushrooms	...	\$45.00 to 47.00 "	
Isinglass	...	\$25.00 to 46.00 "	
Sharks' Fins	...	\$28.00 to 48.00 "	
White Wax	...	\$14.00 to 16.00 "	
Bees Do.	...	\$40.00 to 47.00 "	
Cuttle fish	...	\$11.00 to 12.00 "	
Dried Shrimps	...	\$14.00 to 16.00 "	
Seaweed,	...	\$1.10 to 2.50 "	
Gallnuts	...	\$10.50 to 11.00 "	
Tobacco	...	\$6.50 to 9.50 "	
Sulphur	...	\$2.40 to 3.20 "	
Wheat	...	\$1.20 to 1.60 "	
Shellfish	...	\$16.00 to 40.00 "	
Camphor	...	\$15.50 to 16.50 "	
Pêche de Mer	...	\$19.00 to 55.00 "	
Ginseng, 50 to 100 pieces	...	\$3.50 to 5.75 "	
100 to 200 "	...	\$2.20 to 3.20 "	

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The business during the past week has been confined principally to settlements of private paper for forward delivery at 4½d. for good credits ; the demand for Bank Bills has been less than anticipated and rates close somewhat firmer.

In local exchange, Gold Yen continue very scarce.

Rates close as follows :—

On London, Bank, 6 Months' Sight.....	4s. 2½d.
" " Bank Bills on demand.....	4s. 1½d.
" Credits	4s. 2½d. to 5
" Paris, Bank Bills 6 months	5.27½
" Private	5.34½
" Shanghai Bank Bills on demand.....	73
Private Bills 10 days sight	78½

On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	Par.
"	Private Bills 10 da. sight 4 per cent discount.
" San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	101½
" 30 days' sight Private.....	103
" New York Bank Bills on demand...	101
" 30d. s. Private.....	103
Gold Yen.....	414
Kinsais	Original 416

INSURANCE.

London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Yokohama, February 27, 1874.

6ms.

North China Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. Wm. G. BAYNE has been appointed Agent at Yokohama, and is authorized to sign Policies of Insurance and generally transact the business of the above Company at that Port on and after the 1st January, 1878.

The Offices of the above Company have been opened on the Premises of Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co., No. 75.

By order of the Court of Directors.

HERBERT S. MORRIS,
Secretary.

Shanghai, December 19, 1872.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.**FIRE AND LIFE.**

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle all claims thereon.

STRACHAN & THOMAS.

Yokohama, January 19, 1872

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Capital, Florins 3,000,000, fully Subscribed
HEAD OFFICE, BATAVIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Office are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Cc.,
Agents.

Yokohama, September 8, 1872.

Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements for the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capital of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

POLICIES AGAINST FIRE, to the extent of \$45,000 in ONE RISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.
Agents.

Yokohama, July 16, 1872.

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INSURANCE.

The Lancashire Insurance Company.**C A P I T A L
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.**

One of the Four Offices of the "Highest Class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March, 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester, And 10, Cornhill, London.
7, Water Street, Liverpool.
4, Hanover Street, Glasgow.
23, Cowgate, Dundee.

THE UNDERSIGNED having, by ample Power of Attorney, been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.

Yokohama, June 30, 1868.

The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company,
ESTABLISHED 1782.**The Manchester Fire Insurance Company,**
ESTABLISHED 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED are authorized to issue Policies for large amounts, on Buildings and Contents in the Foreign Settlement, or on the Bluff, at current rates of premium.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents, No. 89, Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 3, 1874. tf.

The Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.**BATAVIA (JAVA).****The Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company,
AT BATAVIA.**

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Companies, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

Policies against FIRE issued for "The Second Colonial" at the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-Class...12 Months...1½ per Cent.

"	"	... 6	"	... 1	"
"	"	... 3	"	... ½	"
"	"	... 1	"	... ¼	"
"	"	... 10 Days	½	"

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.
Yokohama, April 9, 1873. 12ms.Digitized by Google
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MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINA TRANS-PACIFIC STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The only Company in China or Japan authorised to issue Through Bills of Lading by the lines of the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Companies.

Through First Class Passengers are allowed 250 Pounds of Baggage free.

Through Passenger Trains start daily from SAN FRANCISCO for NEW YORK, distance 3,312 miles, making the passage in six days twenty hours.

THROUGH FARES, FIRST CLASS.

Yokohama to San Francisco	\$200 Mex.
" " New York via Central Union Pacific and connecting Railroads	315 "
Yokohama to Liverpool via " do. " do.	390 "
" Paris via " do. " do.	415 "
Special arrangements made for Second Class Passengers and for Servants accompanying families.	

FREIGHT RATES.

TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Tea	\$0.01 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. Gross U. S. Gold Coin.
General Merchandise	40 Cents Mexican per foot.

TO NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, TORONTO, BALTIMORE AND MONTREAL.

Tea and Waste Silk.....	\$0.05 per lb. Gross.
Raw Silk	0.10 " "
General Merchandise.....	1.25 per foot.

TO CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, INDIANOPOLIS, MILWAUKEE AND DUBUQUE.

Tea and Waste Silk.....	\$0.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. Gross.
Raw Silk.....	0.09 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
General Merchandise.....	1.20 per foot.

Further information can be obtained at the Offices of the undersigned.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, July 18, 1874. tf.

The Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.

GLASGOW.—50, West George Street.

LONDON.—2, King William Street.

For Fire, Life and Annuities.

FIRE RISKS at Current Rates.

LIFE PREMIUMS for JAPAN at Special Rates.

EDWARD FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, June 15, 1874. d. tf. o. 3ms.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agent to the above Company is prepared to issue Policies at Current Rates.

E. L. B. McMAHON.

Yokohama, July 13, 1874. 3ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital.....	5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund	1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—Hon. R. ROWETT, Esq.

AD. ANDRE, Esq.	J. F. CORDES, Esq.
E. R. BELILIOS, Esq.	W. LEMANN, Esq.
A. F. HEARD, Esq.	THOMAS PYKE, Esq.
	S. D. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

HONGKONG..... JAMES GREIG, Esq.

MANAGERS.

SHANGHAI.....	EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
YOKOHAMA.....	T. JACKSON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.	

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

HONGKONG.	FOOCHOW.
SHANGHAI.	HANKOW.
YOKOHAMA.	HIOGO.
BOMBAY.	AMOY.
CALCUTTA.	SAIGON.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 Months.....	3 per cent per Annum.
" 6 "	4 per cent. " "
" 12 "	5 per cent. " "

Local Bills Discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

HERBERT COPE,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, May 1, 1874.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

—:o:—

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at home and abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872.

12m

Transatlantic Marine Insurance Company, Limited.**BERLIN.**

THE UNDERMENTIONED are authorized to accept MARINE RISKS at current rates.

WILKIN & ROBISON.

Yokohama, June 25, 1874. 12ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE,
COUGHS, COLDS, &c.**

Dr. J. COLLINS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminont Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's—See "Times," July 12th, 1864.

The Public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION

This INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet refreshing sleep relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the excretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and time when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholicks, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davy report that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See "Lancet," December 31st, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered the patient recovered.

Extract from "Medical Times," January 12th, 1866.—"Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

Beware of spurious and dangerous compounds sold as CHLORODYNE, from which frequent fatal results have followed.

See leading article, "Pharmaceutical Journal," August 1st, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the word "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

83, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottle at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

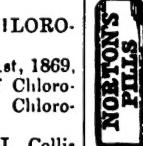
Agents in Hongkong—

MESSRS. WATSON & CO.

Agents in Shanghai—

MESSRS. WATSON, CLEAVE & CO.

Yokohama, March 6, 1874.



EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old."
"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

Aug. 1. 26ins.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 80th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
SHAHI BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufacturer, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

18ms.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA